FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR
CALENDAR
CAPRICORNUS
NOVEMBER
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30

Port Almanac—November 17.

Sun Rises	6 38 A M
Sun Sets	4 50 P M
Day's Length	10 h 09 m
High Water at Southport	4.25 A M
High Water at Wilmington	6.08 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 48°; 8 p. m., 59°, maximum, 49°; minimum, 46°; mean, 49°.

Rainfall for the day, 00.; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.93.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 16.—At 8 a. m. the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 4 05 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

Hon. A. S. Clay has been nominated by the Georgia Democratic Legislative caucus for U. S. Senator. —— The gold reserve reached $124,580,571 yesterday. —— The change in the ownership of the Seaboard Air Line is expected to take place to-day, the first effects of which will be a restoration of rates by all lines involved in the recent rate war; it is rumored that Mr. Ryan will succeed Mr. Hoffman as President. —— Mr. Bryan has gone on a two weeks' hunting and fishing trip in Missouri; during an interview in Kansas City he said that the Democratic party is committed to silver and will continue to fight for it. —— Cubans in New York think that a crisis in the revolution has arrived, and that if Gen. Weyler is defeated the war would soon be terminated; a prominent Cuban believes that Spain will precipitate a war with this country because her own government at home is threatened; Consul General Lee thinks there is no immediate danger of hostilities. —— Peter Maher knocked out Joe Choynski in the sixth round at New York. —— Willie Degge, a sixteen-year old boy, is under arrest at Norfolk, Va., charged with murdering Peter Dickinson, aged twelve years. —— Gen. Pettuss has been nominated by the Alabama Democratic Legislative caucus for U. S. Senator. —— Great activity prevails in the Brooklyn navy yard in hurrying forward work of repair on men-of-war. —— British shipwrecked sailors who landed on the coast of Cuba were inhumanly treated by Spanish soldiers. —— The Fair will contest has been settled in favor of the children of the deceased. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted easy at 3½@4 per cent.; last loan at 4 per cent., closing offered at 4 per cotton quiet—middling gulf 8c; middling 7¾c; Southern flour quiet and steady—common to fair extra $2 85 @3 45; good to choice $3 45@3 60. wheat—spot more active for export at easier prices; ungraded red 81¼@96c; corn—spot dull and ¼c lower, closing steady; No. 2 30¾c at elevator and 31¾c afloat; spirits turpentine easy and dull at 28@28¼c; rosin quiet and steady—common strained to good $1 90 @1 93½.

It is not expected that the famine in India will reach the acute stage before December. This will give Queen Victoria time to send them another "letter of sympathy."

"Where," asks the Atlanta *Journal* "are the fellows who shouted 'Jingo' when President Cleveland issued his famous Venezuelan message?" Rushing to Canton on the hunt for pie.

We don't think the Schrader, "the healer," who performed in New Jersey, Washington and Richmond, is the genuine Schrader. He put on too much style, and had a "manager" with him. The original was his own manager.

Some of the gold papers say that what the farmers want is a scientific training. They should consult that Nebraska bishop, who is also a gold man, who made the discovery that it was too much education that was the matter with the farmer.

It is a good thing to be able to laugh heartily, but even this has its drawbacks sometimes. A man in Pittsburg who had gone through the world laughing until he was 70 years old laughed himself to death the other day.

The Chinese have taken for earnest the talk of the gold men in this country about the 50-cent silver dollar, and as a result the Russians are running silver coin into China and giving American silver a black eye.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Commenting upon the report that Mr. Carlisle was tired of public life and would retire at the end of his term as Secretary, the New York *Advertiser*, Republican, remarks "but it appears altogether probable that the country can manage to worry along somehow without him." As coming from a Republican organ, in view of the eminent assistance that Mr. Carlisle rendered Mr. McKinley, this is double-distilled ingratitude.

A denizen of Long Island, who fell into a vat in which there was four or five inches of brine and had to remain in it all night, came out next day with his feet so much reduced in size that his shoes wouldn't stay on. His friends are now advising him to take out a patent on his discovery for reducing the size of feet, and go to Chicago and make a fortune on it.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* discovered before the election that from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 was pledged for investment in Southern enterprises, conditionally upon the success of "sound money." As the condition has materialized there is nothing now to prevent that money from coming right along.

There is a good deal of talk about the Meyer's "voting machine" which is said to have been successfully tried at the last election in Rochester, N. Y. We don't know anything about the Meyer's machine, but what this country wants is something which will show up better for the Democrats than the voting machines used at the last election, when Mark Hanna seemed to run most of them.

The Southern Development Company of Chicago has secured 200,000 acres of land in the Gulf section of Alabama for the purpose of colonizing Western people. It is proposed to divide this land up into small farms. An eighty-mile railroad is also to be constructed and various industries established.

We hope enough of those Michigan silver men who talk of establishing a colony in Western North Carolina, will come and settle in Mitchell county, to overcome the Republican majority in that bailiwick. If they do, we will vote them the freedom of the State.

It is said that there will be a lively contest between Tom Watson and Marion Butler for the control of the People's party. We pity the party which could be controlled by such small calibered statesmen as either of them.

It is said that by the aid of the Roentgen ray the size of the human heart can now be measured. But it would take two or three Roentgen rays to discover a heart in some men.

There will be an all vely scrimmage in the Pennsylvania Legislature over election of a successor to Don Cameron. If Don cares for his job, we predict that he will hold his grip.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Young horse.
S. W. SANDERS—Tomato soup.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil. Lodge.
MERCER & EVANS—Ladies' shoes.
OPERA HOUSE—Rosabel Morrison.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

ENTERTAINMENT—Ladies First Baptist Church.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. P. B. Wilkes, of Monroe, is in the city.

— Mr. S. H. Threadgill, of Wadesboro is in town.

— Mr. K. C. Barnett, of Florence, was here yesterday.

— Mr. A. J. Galloway, of Goldsboro, is in the city.

— Mr. Walter H. Neal, of Laurinburg, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Whiteville, was here yesterday on business.

"A Pious Fraud."

The roaring three act comedy, "A Pious Fraud," will be presented by home talent at the Opera House the 4th of next month. The play will be given under the auspices of the King's Daughters for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross. The cast will be composed of Wilmington's best dramatic talent, and one of the best amateur performances ever given in this city is promised.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The schooner *Danenhower* is unloading a cargo of coal at Southport.

— The little fishing steamer *Endeavor*, Denny master, from Philadelphia, arrived Sunday at Southport. Also, the tug *Harlin* with a barge in tow.

— The Christian Endeavor Society of Immanuel church will celebrate "North Carolina Day" to-morrow evening at 8.00 o'clock, with appropriate services.

— An entertainment will be given to-morrow night in the lecture room of the First Baptist church. Ladies of the congregation will serve refreshments, and desire all friends to attend.

— The committee of members of the different lodges of Knights of Pythias in the city, appointed to form a team to confer degrees in the Order, are requested to meet to-night at Clarendon Lodge.

— Wm. McQueen, colored, who slashed James Smith, colored, with a knife a few days ago, was arraigned before Justice Bunting yesterday and committed to jail in default of bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

DEATH OF CAPT. E. L. PEARCE.

A Gallant Confederate Soldier—Member of the Board of County Commissioners and a Prominent Citizen of New Hanover County.

Capt. E. L. Pearce, a member of the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county, died last Sunday morning at his residence, Scott's Hill, after an illness of several months, in the 60th year of his age. The funeral took place at Scott's Hill yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Capt. Pearce was born in Fayetteville, N. C., a half-brother of Mr. R. K. Bryan, now residing at Scott's Hill. He removed from Fayetteville to Georgia shortly before the war between the States and at the outbreak of hostilities volunteered, and throughout the war served in the Twenty-sixth Georgia infantry, one of the regiments of Gordon's famous brigade in Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He was twice wounded—at the second battle of Manassas, in 1862, and again at the battle of the Monocacy, in 1864. At the close of the war he was with the remnant of Lee's army surrendered at Appomattox. In the Fall of 1874 Capt. Pearce removed from South Carolina, where he had been engaged in business, to Scott's Hill.

Capt. Pearce was held in highest honor and esteem by all who knew him. Some years ago he was the Democratic nominee for representative from this county to the State Legislature, and in 1880 was elected member of the Board of Commissioners, a position which he held continuously up to the time of his death. He was also a member of the county board of education. He was thrice married and leaves three children, a son and two daughters.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1 594 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 191 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—880 bales cotton, 36 casks spirits turpentine, 211 bbls rosin, 10 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—221 bales cotton, 81 casks spirits turpentine, 119 bbls rosin, 6 bbls. tar.

Steamer Driver—2 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 194 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—53 casks spirits turpentine, 251 bbls rosin, 15 bb's tar.

Schooner William—5 bales cotton, 88 casks spirits turpentine, 165 bbls rosin.

Middleton's flat—6 bales cotton, 108 casks spirits turpentine, 25 bbls. rosin, 38 bbls tar.

Gore's flat—104 casks spirits turpentine, 15 bbls. rosin, 30 bbls. tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 2,158 bales; spirits turpentine, 408 casks; rosin, 1,094 bb's; tar, 114 bbls; crude turpentine, 14 bbls.

Reduced Rates on the S. A. L.

On account of the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Salisbury, N. C., November 18th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to that point at reduced rates for the round trip.

On account of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Burlington, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington $8.80.

On account of the convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, at Nashville, Tenn., November 17th and 18th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point for one first-class fare.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Information for Mariners.

Capt. James, of the steamship *D. H. Miller*, at Savannah, reports:

"Cape Lookout bearing N. H. E. distant about thirty miles, in seventeen fathoms, passed a spar standing about fifteen feet above water, apparently a schooner's lower mast and attached to a sunken wreck. Right in the track of coastwise shipping."

OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Rosebel Morrison in "Carmen" Next Thursday Evening—A Milk White Flag To-morrow Night.

To-morrow night at the Opera House will be seen one of the greatest comedy productions, "A Milk White Flag." This is the first tour South of "A Milk White Flag" and the first time any of Mr. Hoyt's pieces, under his management, has ever visited Wilmington, and theatre-goers should not fail to embrace the opportunity offered. The play will be presented by the original company of players who produced it for more than two-hundred nights at Hoyt's theatre, New York city, and with the same scenery, gorgeous costumes and mechanical effects. Of the author, Chas. Hoyt, nothing remains to be said, for his standing as one of America's leading comedy playwrights is too well known.

Reserve seats are now on sale at Gerken's.

Lovers of the play in this city will have the pleasure Thursday night, Nov. 19th, at the Opera House of seeing the distinguished American actress, Rosabel Morrison. This will be a Thespian event of no small degree, as she will present for the first time in this city the great New York and London success, "Carmen." Miss Morrison is the daughter of that sterling actor, Lewis Morrison, whose work in this city last season as *Mephisto*, in Goethe's famous play "Faust," is remembered by Wilmington's theatre-goers as one of the most complete and elaborate theatrical productions in the history of the drama in this city. Miss Morrison's production is as elaborate as that of her father's. Heading her company of supporting players is Mr. Edward Elsner, who also appeared with Mr. Morrison in this city last season, playing the title role of *Faust*. The bull fight by the famous eidoloscope introduced in the last act is a decided novelty.

The management of the Opera House has gone to considerable expense in having a wire put in the house to supply the electricity for the different electrical effects used in the production and it is hoped that its efforts will be appreciated and that one of the largest audiences of the season will greet Miss Morrison.

Seats on sale at Gerkin's to-morrow morning.

HEAD-STONES

For Dead North Carolina Soldiers at Winchester.

We have received just about the sum sufficient to place an individual marble head-stone at the grave of each North Carolina Confederate soldier buried at Winchester. I desire in behalf of the relatives of these dead soldiers and the Confederate veterans and in repect of the brave spirits whose bodies make this ground sacred to us all to thank all those have aided me in this work. I desire to emphasize, the valuable services of the members of the Ladies' Confederate Monumental Association, of which Mrs. Armistead Jones is the honored and efficient President. They have done more to make the movement a success than all other agencies besides. These head-stones will be put up as soon as the work can be done.

We desire to raise money to erect a large shaft in the center of the plot. This has been done by other States. There are some towns in the State and some regiments the survivors of which have contributed very little indeed for the head-stones. I appeal to them especially to make liberal contributions for this object and send them at once to T. P. German, Treas.) Raleigh, N. C.

C. M. COOKE.

N. C. BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Resolution Adopted Opposing State Aid to Higher Education.

The Baptist convention, in session at Morganton, N. C., adjourned to meet in Oxford, December, 1897.

Near the close of the proceedings, Rev. L. Johnson offered the following resolution, viz:

"WHEREAS, The State aid to higher education by taxation is wrong, unjust and unwise; a wrong against the whole people, who cannot receive the benefit of such opportunities; unjust to the private, the corporate and denominational institutions voluntarily supported; unwise because the people of North Carolina are now inadequately provided with public schools for their children, and need every cent of their taxes that can be spared for that purpose;

"*Resolved*, Therefore, that the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina reaffirm its opposition to State aid by taxation to higher education."

After this had been read Prof. J. W. Gore, of Chapel Hill, arose and signified his opposition to the resolution, Prof. Gore said that the Convention assembled to do the Master's work should not take up this State aid question unless there was a moral question concerned. He said: "You ought to adjourn as a Baptist assembly and then hold a meeting as citizens and then memorialize the Legislature, if you will. Would you want to agitate this matter if you had no Wake Forest?"

The previous question was called, and as there was a division it called for a count. When the vote was taken it was found that the motion had carried, there being only two dissenting votes. The opposition to State aid was practically solid.

City Court.

Ed. Brown, the negro who assaulted police officer Holmes and captured the latter's club and cap last Saturday evening (as told in the STAR), was arraigned in the City Court yesterday, and after investigation of the case was required to give bond in the sum of $100 to appear at the Criminal Court. Failing to furnish bond Brown was committed to jail.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Locke Craig's Majority Over Gudger, for Elector.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, November 19.—Locke Craig's majority over H. A. Gudger, as elector, is 19,266. These are the only votes completely canvassed. Others will be completed to-morrow.

The vote of the State is: Bryan, 174,488; McKinley, 155,222. Total, 330,739.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE SILVER QUESTION.

EDITOR STAR—The following communication signed "H" appeared in the Daily *Messenger* Wednesday morning, the 11th inst. Our reply was tendered that paper and the proprietors inform us that they do not desire to continue the publication of such correspondence, as they felt the election had settled the question and that a further agitation would not be productive of good. Will you therefore kindly insert both articles?

T. C. K. P.

An English Bimetallist.

EDITORS MESSENGER—It was the writer's privilege recently to have a conversation with an English gentleman who was visiting our city—a man of high character and abilities, a member of Parliament for many years, and for twenty years a leading advocate of bimetallism. It has been the custom of the advocates of free coinage in the recent contest to quote all expressions by foreigners in favor of bimetallism as on their side, and I availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded me of finding how they really looked upon the issue as recently drawn in our country. The results are given here, not in any spirit of controversy, but because the writer supposes we all hope for the best from the existing situation, and may find encouragement from these conclusions.

On the one hand, I found both from the conversation and from a copy of his published papers at international conferences, etc., that he agreed with our free coinage men in their main position that gold has appreciated, that its appreciation has caused falling prices and untold hardships. Whether he is right in this is not the point. That is his position for which he has persistently contended for over twenty years. He also agrees with them in their position that the appreciation of gold is due to the discontinuance of the use of silver as standard money by the great nations, and that its restoration to its former place of equality with gold on a suitable ratio would have been an inestimable boon to the world. For this restoration he has persistently labored.

On the other hand, he held—and he said all his associates agreed with him—that free coinage by this country at 16 to 1 would not result in bimetallism, but in silver monometallism. That the cheaper metal would drive out the more valuable, as it had always done. He cited the fact that when we had a ratio of 15 to 1 and France of 15½ to 1, we lost all our gold, and that when we changed to 16, France remaining the same, we lost all our silver. If this were true with so small a difference, much more would it be so now with the commercial ratio nearly twice as great. The question was necessarily an international one, which a single government could no more control than the movement of the trade winds or the ocean currents.

This being so he felt that there was an element of dishonesty in the proposition. Whatever changes the appreciation of gold had produced were gradual, but the sudden change of the standard of value upon which all existing business was based involved the violation of private contracts and a repudiation of a part of public obligations. He thought its success would have been a blow to the public credit and an injury to the national conscience.

The proposed ratio, 16 to 1, he did not believe would ever be restored even by international agreement. The gap between that and the present commercial ratio was too great. What might have been done twenty years ago could not be done now without too great a wrench to the business of the world. Great Britain stood ready to re-open the mints of India to silver at a ratio of about 24 to 1 when any other great commercial nation did likewise. That was the most that English bimetallists thought it now possible to gain.

For himself he had concluded to give up the agitation of the matter. He thought we had "gotten to the bottom of the hill, with a good many bruises and broken bones. But now that we were there it was hardly worth while to try to climb up again." In other words the business of the world had adjusted itself to the gold standard, and the great increase in the gold fields of the world rendered further appreciation of gold unlikely.

I see Senator Jones announces that the battle for 1898 and 1900 will begin at once. Would it not be better to see what a little rest would do for the business interests of the country. With one remark made by my friend, I was greatly impressed: It was a question to be settled by experts and not by popular agitation.

H.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13.

Editor Messenger:—In your issue of Wednesday the views of an English bimetallist are given to the public by "H," and while there is nothing new in what is said, the fact that the author seems to regard both the statement of the case and the mode of treatment as authoritative because of the source, it may not be amiss to expose the inconsistencies and illogical deductions of our "English friend." No one familiar with the subject ever thought that the English bimetallists, as a body, were favorable to action by this country alone, but it is known that such men as W. H. Gibbs and Moreton Frewen, who are eminent authorities and both ex-governors of the Bank of England, hold that independent action is feasible. And we know from recent opinions of Bismarck and Dr. Arendt that they believe that action by this country alone would be the initial step to international bimetallism.

The statement that England stands ready to open the mints of India at a ratio of 24 to 1 in concert with other commercial nations, is not in keeping with the reply of Balfour to the recent overtures from the German government looking to a monetary conference, in which he said that while he could not commit England to a bimetallic system, the government would open the mints of India at any ratio that other nations might adopt. The ratio of India is 15 to 1, of France and Germany 15½ to 1, and for this country 16 to 1, and to adopt a ratio of 24 to 1 would mean a reduction in the volume of silver money of almost one half, and contraction of the world's money supply that would entail misery upon the people for years to come. The world's supply of gold and silver money is about equal, and the annual production is in the proportion of 16 to 1 coinage value. What reason then is there for adopting other than the natural ratio?

The statement that the free coinage of silver would drive gold out of the country seems to rest on a misconception of Gresham's law, which is nothing more than a law of displacement. The business of the country has adjusted itself to the present volume of money, and under free coinage gold would not be displaced, except in the proportion that the increase in the volume of money exceeded the increase in the business of the country, or the demand for money. If the volume of business remained stationary and the money supply increased 500,000,000 of dollars, then just this amount of gold would leave the country, for the reason that prices of commodities would rise and the value of money fall. This is upon the assumption that prices in other countries remained unchanged, for gold never leaves a country except when it can invest to better advantage elsewhere. But if the increase in business kept pace with the increase in the supply of money, gold would remain in circulation because it would not pay to export it. If, as our "English friend" supposes, gold would be driven out at once, then the volume of money would be contracted and prices would fall still lower. Such a condition would cause gold to flow to us until the supply equalized prices with other countries. It must be clear, therefore, that prices of commodities would rise only in the proportion that the supply of money exceeded the growth in business, and unless free coinage succeeded in increasing the relative supply of money, prices would remain stationary and the lost equity between debts and property and money would not be restored. Upon the passage of the Bland-Allison act in 1878, all of the New York papers and the gold standard advocates in the country predicted 90 cent silver dollars and prophesied that every dollar of gold would be driven from the country. Notwithstanding the confident assertions of these "high authorities," under the operation of this law we coined 378 000 000 of 103 cents silver dollars and increased our stock of gold from $167 000 000 to $650,000 000. The reason was that the supply of money did not exceed the increase in business, but on the contrary, was not large enough to arrest the downward tendency in prices, and this condition induced the inflow of gold. Under free coinage we could not hope to increase our relative supply of money, but very gradually, and prices would rise only in like degree, so that the creditor class would not be made to suffer near so rapid a decrease in the purchasing power of its money as the debtor class has been made to suffer a depreciation in the debt-paying power of its property. An absolutely honest dollar would be a dollar that required an uniform amount of human sacrifice to acquire at all times, and does not our "English friends" think that there is an element of dishonesty in the condition that demands that the farmer must pay back twice as much purchasing power as he borrowed ten years ago? If, as he admits, the demonetization of silver has caused the ruinous fall in prices of all commodities, does not simple justice demand that silver shall be restored to its money function and the lost equity between commodities and money regained? Is it right for the creditor to cheat the debtor, and wrong for the debtor to defend himself?

The reference to the movements of our metals before and after 1834 as evidencing our inability to maintain the parity, proves nothing but that the metals flow to countries where they are valued highest. Under free coinage at 16 to 1 our gold would not leave us, for no nation would offer more for it at its mints, and until some of the European mints were opened at 15½ to 1 we would not lose our silver. Should such a condition come about, we could meet that ratio by recoining, at a gain of 3 per cent. to our stock of silver money. It is impossible to compare the relative value of gold and silver when gold is monetized and silver demonetized. Restore the money function to silver and then see how their relative value will be maintained.

Our "English friend" shows very little of the proverbial English pluck when he gives up the fight because he is "at the foot of the hill." What would have been the history of England for the last sixty years if the great reformers had given up the fight when they found themselves "at the foot of the hill?" What positions in history would Villiers, Cobden, Bright and Gladstone have taken if they had been content to rest "at the foot of the hill?" And how were those great political and economic reforms won? Was it through commissions of experts or was it by public discussions? Let the bimetallists of our country study the history of the Manchester school and learn how to fight and how to wait. A cause that cannot bear to wait lacks the element of soundness that entitles it to succeed. Great reforms never come in a leap, and any measure to become permanent must have the intellectual endowment of the people, and this requires time and study. The repeal of the corn laws was of inestimable good to the working classes of England, and the repeal of the gold standard in this country would prove of inestimable benefit to mankind. History may repeat itself, and the world may be called upon to witness the enactment of bimetallism by the administration that was elected to uphold the gold standard. The advice of "H" that we rest, which is construed to mean to *cease discussion*, will not be heeded. We know that if bimetallism comes in any form through the advocates of the gold standard it will be to avoid a defeat on the issue in 1900, and we propose to keep the subject fresh in the minds of the people. It matters not if the production of gold does continue to increase, the cotton and wheat producers will realize no better prices for their products until silver is restored, for these two staples are produced in competition with silver using countries of the East, and so long as England can buy our silver at sixty cents an ounce and ship it to the Orient at $1.30 an ounce, just so long must our cotton and wheat producers realize low prices for their products. This fact alone ought to condemn the gold standard for a debtor nation and a producer of raw materials for the world.

No doubt that English creditors, who hold vested rights earning good dividends, think it highly proper that debtor nations should be made to give double of their products in payment of gold obligations that are appreciating in the proportion that their products are depreciating, but to the average American "there seems to be an element of dishonesty in the proposition."

T. C. K. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Young Horse for Sale.

BAY HORSE 7 YEARS OLD LAST SPRING. Good buggy, cart, saddle or plow horse. Can be seen this (Tuesday) morning from 10 o'clock, on Dock street, corner Front. nov 17 1t

ST. JOHN'S HALL, Nov. 17, 1896.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Tuesday) evening at 7.30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
nov 17 1t THOS. F. EAGLEY, Secretary.

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 18.

First presentation in the city of Hoyt's

"A MILK WHITE FLAG."

Absolutely and positively the genuine New York production.

Original cast of 50 people, Scenery, Costumes and Military Band.

Prices, 25 and 75 cts, $1 and $1.50.
nov 15 3t

THE MORNING STAR.

The elections are over, but there will be many events of great interest during the coming twelve months.

Congress meets the first Monday in December. The North Carolina Legislature assembles early in January. It will elect a United States Senator, and there will be a great struggle between the friends of silver and the friends of gold.

Governor-elect Russell will be inaugurated, and everybody will be anxious to know what will be his policy.

There are many other questions of great public interest to be discussed and settled, and those who wish to keep abreast of the times must have a daily newspaper.

From all over the State THE MORNING STAR has received praise and congratulations for the consistent and determined fight it made for Bimetallism and true Democracy in the recent campaign. More than this, the increase in its circulation during the past few months has never, we feel sure, been equalled in the history of North Carolina daily newspapers.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Lost,

A BUNCH OF KEYS ON TURNPIKE ROAD between Wilmington and Masonboro Sound. Owner's name on key ring. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to
nov 18 tf STAR OFFICE.

OPERA HOUSE,

Thursday evening, November 19th

ROSABEL MORRISON,

Supported by EDWARD ELSNER in the great London and New York success,

"Carmen."

A GREAT CAST.

Beautiful dresses, handsome scenery.

The Bull Fight which occurs in the action of the play will be reproduced by the wonderful EIDOLOSCOPE.

Prices, 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. nov 17 2t

Tomato Soup.

Rich and delicious in flavor.

Red Tabasco Pepper Sauce—Hot? Well, yes.

Catsup by the quart a No. 1.

Jordan Shelled Almonds.

Finest quality of Citron.

Everything necessary for a cake.

Oranges and Malaga Wafers.

S. W. SANDERS,

At the "Unlucky Corner."
nov 17 tf

200 Barrels New River Mullets

JUST RECEIVED.

350 BOXES TOBACCO, all grades.

30,000 CIGARS.

For Sale at Rock Bottom Prices.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street.
oct 25 tf

BUTTER AND FISH.

Twenty-five small tubs

GILT EDGE BUTTER

250 Barrels Mullets

and piles of other goods.

D. L. Gore.
oct 21 tf

Frank H Stedman. Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 163. jan 25 tf

"Just tell them that you saw it" (In our window)
"And they will know the rest."
Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

115 Princess St.

P. S.—We take Periodical Tickets too. nov 17 tf

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

C. W. Yates & Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

The Largest Stationery House in the State.

We make a specialty of Bank, Railroad and Office Supplies, and respectfully solicit your orders for the following:

Blank Books, Stationery.

Ledgers, Letter Copying Books,
Colored Pencils, Journals,
Copying Presses,
Sealing Wax, Day Books,
Copying Brushes, Records,
Tin Cash Boxes, Ink Stands,
Inks and Mucilage,
Counter Books, Arm Rests,
Blotting Paper, Check Books,
Rubber Bands, Letter Paper,
Note Books, Erasers,
Foolscap Paper, Receipt Books,
Letter and Bill Files,
Legal Cap Paper, Bills Payable,
Bills Receivable Books,
Paper Clips, Writing Pads,
Price Books, Office Baskets,
Memorandum Books,
Invoice Books,
Vest Pocket Memo.,
Desk Baskets, Steel Pens,
Penholders, Lead Pencils,
Letter Files, Binding Cases,
Office Pins, Trial Balance Books,
Time Books,
Duplicate Order Books, etc.

The above is only a partial list of the many articles we carry for office use. nov 15 tf

FULL DRESS SHOES.

LATEST STYLES.

PETERSON & RULFS,

oct 29 tf 7 North Front Street.

FOR ALL,

young and old, we can and do furnish the best foot-wear made. The better the Shoes the better it pays to buy them. Poor Shoes are dear at any price. Our $1.25 and $1.50 Boy Shoes are trade winners. Our $1.50 Franklin Ladies' Shoes will wear equal to any $2.00 sold. Give us a trial.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
nov 1 tf

We Do Not Sell the Cheap Kind of

Witch Hazel.

It does not pay to do so. Our brand is HAZEL BLOOM and it is absolutely pure. When you buy Medicine buy the best, it is cheapest in the long run. We ask 25 cents a pint for our Hazel Bloom.

JAMES D. NUTT,
nov 13 tf The Druggist.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1896.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, November 18th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the W., & W. stockholders' meeting.

JAMES T. POST, Jr.,
Sec'y W. & W. and W. C. & A. R. R. Co.
nov 14 till nov 18

NOTICE.

PETITION WILL BE MADE TO THE Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington by the undersigned for permission to cover with platform, to a distance of 47½ feet west, that portion of the dock at the foot of Red Cross street, which is filled up; said platform to be used in the handling of cotton from cars to the Champion Compress & Warehouse Co.

The Champion Compress and Warehouse Co.
JAMES SPRUNT, President.
The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.
nov 13 10t JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Supt.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1896

OUR DAY IS COMING.

We have frequently said and sincerely believed and still say and sincerely believe that if the South had as much money in circulation and available for the development of its resources as could be profitably used it would before many years be the wealthiest section of the United States. As much as has been done in industrial progress, and it has been much, incomparably more would have been done if money could have been as easily obtained as it could be in the East, where money is concentrated and generally obtainable at low rates of interest.

A great section, containing one-third of the population of the country and with resources that no other section lays claims to, it is still dependent upon other sections for the money that is absolutely necessary to transact its ordinary business, leaving great enterprises entirely out of the question. This is because under the present monetary system a few men control the volume of money and regulate it as there own interests suggest, and under this system it will always be so. Northern men have always controlled the National banks and always will, for they were the first to get control of the United States bonds on which these banks are based and they will always control them. They and European capitalists bought up all the bonds that were issued during the war and later, and they bought up the $262,000,000 issued under this administration, so that the South has nothing to look for from that source, and must go on in the old way of paying a premium on the bonds which may be purchased to start new banks.

We can't have any State banks because the power that destroyed the State banks, to remove obstructions from the way of the National banks, will oppose with all its might every movement that looks to the establishment of State banks. These would break the monopoly of money now held by the banks of the North, which the free coinage of silver would also have done, which they so stubbornly and successfully fought for the same reason.

But the South is not alone in this respect, for the West, especially the younger States, are in the same predicament, but the South can stand it better than they can because the South has more attractions for capital and more resources to draw money from the East and from other portions of the world than the West has. The main, and practically the only dependence of the West is on its agricultural products. When these are in demand and prices are reasonably high that section prospers; when prices are low it suffers. The limited supply of raw materials or their wide separation necessitating much transportation puts it an insurmountable disadvantage as a general manufacturing section.

Fortunately for the South it is not only an agricultural section equal to any, but it also abounds in all the materials necessary to make it the greatest manufacturing section in the country—not in a few specialties, but in everything that enters into the channels of commerce. As an iron mining and manufacturing section its advantages have been so fully and frequently demonstrated that they are no longer questionable, and the same may be said as to coal mining. Iron and coal, when found together, or sufficiently close to co operate with each other, are sources of incalculable possibilities from an industrial standpoint and of inestimable wealth when judiciously handled. They are the great bases of scores of other industries; in fact, it might be said that all of the manufacturing industries are dependent to a greater or less extent upon one or the other.

This is pretty well known now, although no one yet has a full conception as to the extent of these resources, for the territory is vast and the explorations limited, but enough is known to establish the fact that no portion of the earth of equal area presents an equal number of valuable materials, in as great abundance nor so conveniently located for profitable use.

In this age of active business rivalry and close competition, it is only a question of time when these inducements will tell and attract capital which is seeking investment, but capital is cool and calculating, and feels its way where it goes, and consequently, while we may do much to get it to thinking, it will take its time and we can't rush it. Perhaps it is well that we can't for in the long run a slow, steady and permanent growth is better than booms, which overbooming, or accident, or bad management, or a combination of circumstances may burst, when the reaction would leave us in a worse position than we were before, for it is harder to restore the shattered confidence of a disappointed man than to secure the confidence of one who had not tried.

While the people of the South could by intelligent co-operation, the effects of which have been shown in the establishment of numerous enterprises, do much to promote industrial progress, we know of no agency that could do more than the railroads. They have already done much, and there are many colonies of Western people now in the South, thousands of acres of land now under cultivation and many manufacturing plants in operation which would not have been if the railroads had not shown the interest they did and contributed as materially to that end as they have. They have it in their power to do much more by taking an active interest in the establishment of industries along their lines, in the country tributary to them, and giving them cheap rates of transportation for their raw materials and for the manufactured products they send to market, which will enable them to compete with Northern competitors who get the benefit of cheap transportation. The manufacturers in any of our Southern towns ought to be able to ship their goods one way as cheaply as their competitors can another. We have known of Southern enterprises which were strangled because they couldn't.

MINOR MENTION.

The Republican organs never tire of discoursing on the difference between wages in this and in other countries, which they attribute to the protective tariff, which by protecting the employer enables him to pay higher wages to the employed. It is a fact that wages not only for skilled, but for unskilled workmen, are higher in this than in other countries, but this is not due to protection, because wages always were higher in this than in other countries, not only in the protected, but in the unprotected industries, which receive no benefit whatever from tariffs. The fact is that wages have been kept up in this country more by the organization of workmen than by any voluntary act or interest taken in them by their employers, who as a rule get their work done as cheaply as possible. If it had not been for this organization the probabilities are that wages in this country would be very little higher, if any, than they now are in European countries. The process of keeping them up has been a costly one with the strikes and lockouts, of which there have been thousands, and which have cost the strikers millions of dollars in wages lost and the employers millions in time lost, but still the advantage on the whole has been rather with the strikers. It may be noted that the majority of these strikes and lockouts were in the protected industries where the relations between the employer and employed should be the closest and the reciprocal benefits the greatest.

* * *

In writing of the intimidation and coercion resorted to in the past election by employers in the North, we incidentally referred to the intimidation practiced by their own race upon negroes in the South who showed a disposition to vote the Democratic ticket. Sometimes this takes the shape of threats of personal violence, and more frequently of social proscription, which the negro, especially the young negro, dreads more than he does personal violence, for that practically makes him an outcast among his own people. As an illustration of this we quote the following from the Raleigh *News and Observer* of Saturday:

"Rev. Charles C. Baldwin is an honest and industrious colored man who formerly lived in Chatham county, but is now a resident of Raleigh. He has been a consistent Democrat for many years. He got on very well until the late election. Since then he has had to bear much social ostracism from his own race because of his politics. He had employment to cut wood and do other work for negroes. Since the election they have refused to give him work and have made his life as uncomfortable as possible. The old man is a quiet citizen, conducts himself well, preaches the gospel when not otherwise engaged and has the confidence of all who know him. It is a shame that he should thus be ostracised and the bread denied him because of his position in politics."

Ordinarily speaking, the impression would be that the respect these people have for their preachers would protect this old man from their wrath, but in this case the culprit who dared to vote against the wishes of the bosses is subjected to the penalty of starvation and social ostracism by people nine-tenths of whom earn their living by working for people against whom they vote.

* * *

A plant is being established in the city of San Francisco for the manufacture of brick by a new process, the invention of Prof. E. C. Brice, of Washington city. The bricks are made from pulverized stone or sand and clay, which is mixed with a prepared cement, after which it is hardened by fire, making a brick which it is claimed is superior in all respects to the clay brick, and much cheaper. They can be made in ten hours, whereas it requires from eight to thirty days to make and burn the clay brick, while the amount of fuel required to burn the Brice brick, is much less. The resisting power of the Brice brick is from 10,000 to 45,000 pounds to the square inch compared with from 400 to 4,000 of the clay brick. The cost of these brick, it is said, will not be much over half the cost of the brick now used. This is simply an improvement on the process of making artificial stone, which has been in operation for some years, the difference being that the mixture of sand and cement from which the artificial stone is made is hardened by submergence in water in water, while the mixture of pulverized material and cement, which compose the Brice brick, is hardened by heat.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Just think of it! There are six millions "anarchists," "traitors," "repudiators,' and "knaves" in this country. Please remember that when you go to say your prayers.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

—— The Hon. Thos. F. Bayard has evinced such a poor opinion of the masses of the American citizens, in his several talks with his English entertainers, that it would be a matter of neither surprise nor regret among Americans if, at the end of his ministerial term, he should transfer his allegiance to the British crown.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

—— No patriot will stand in the way of returning prosperity, but the fact cannot be overlooked that in many cases where manufacturing establishments are being opened they are the ones which were closed down before election in order to give the employes the so-called object lessons. The same thing is true of many of the concerns which announce advance in wages. The wages were cut with the announcement that they would be restored in case of Republican success. These are old tricks of the Republican campaigners.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Politics," said Uncle Eben, "makes strange bedfollows. But hit am allus de same ol' fight ez ter which is gwinter git all de k vers."—*Washington Star.*

— Arabella—"Did you lose much on the election?"

New Woman—"Only a trifle. Clarence promised to marry me if it had gone the other way."—*Buffalo Times*

— Mrs. Dusenberry—"It's dreadful to be disappointed in love."

Mr. Dusenberry—"There is something a great deal worse than that."

"What, for instance?"

"To be disappointed in marriage."—*Texas Sifter*

— She—"The idea of going to a boxing match! I should think it would be perfectly disgusting."

Her Brother—"Well, it was. I never saw such a fizzle in my life."

— She—My tongue fails me, darling, when I try to express my love for you.

He—Never mind, my own. Money talks more eloquently than you could hope to do.—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Ikey—Fadder, vat means "a plutocrat?"

Fadder—One of dem fellers dot's so rich he needn't to fail any more.—*Puck.*

Appointments for Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

November 18, Wednesday, Williamston, Advent.

November 20, Friday, Greenville, S. Paul's.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, M. P., Beaufort county, Zion Church.

November 22, Sunday, before Advent, E. P., Washington, S. Peter's.

November 26, Thursday, Thanksgiving, Chocowinity, Trinity.

November 27, Friday, Beaufort county, Calvary Chapel.

November 29th, Sunday, 1st in Advent, M. P., Pitt county, S. John's.

November 29, Sunday, 1st in Advent, E. P., Pitt county, S. Michael's.

December 2, Wednesday, Pitt county, Dawson's School House.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, M. P., Lenoir county, Holy Innocents.

December 6, Sunday, 2d in Advent, E. P., Kinston, S. Mary's.

December 8, Tuesday, E. P., Trenton, Grace.

December 9, Wednesday, Com., Trenton, Grace.

December 13 Sunday, 3rd in Advent, M. P., Snow Hill, S. Barnabas.

December 15, Tuesday, M. P., Farmville, Emanuel.

December 16 Wednesday, E. P., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 17, Thursday, Com., Hamilton, S. Martin's.

December 18, Friday, E. P., Winston, S. John's.

December 19, Saturday, Com., Winston, S. John's.

December 20, Sunday, 4th in Advent, Murfreesboro, S. Barnabas.

December 25, Christmas, Woodville, Bertie county, Grace.

December 27, Sunday after Christmas, M. P., Roxobel, S. Mark's.

M. P.—Morning Prayer.

E. P.—Evening Prayer.

Com.—Communion.

At all Morning Services the Holy Communion.

The Vestries will please be ready to meet the Bishop.

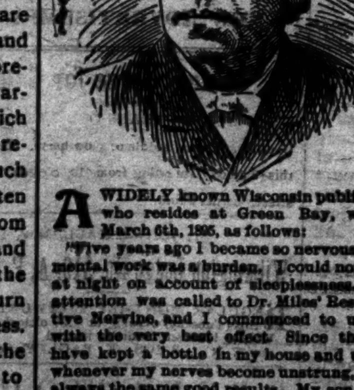
The Children will please be prepared to be catechized.

Offerings for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

— Durham *Sun*: At Staunton river bridge, on the O. & C, Railroad, yesterday afternoon, two colored women attempted to cross on the trestle, when they were overtaken by an Atlantic & Danville train. One of the women succeeded in getting across, but the other fell and was unable to get out of the way of the approaching train. She was literally cut to pieces.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN, Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

DR. MILES' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 25c. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. ;Change.

June 18 1y ,su tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Greenville *Weekly*: Monday about 2 p. m., Wyatt Meeks, who lives in Carolina township, lost his barn and contents and also two children, burned in the barn. The children were in the habit of fooling with matches. It seems that his three boys, aged respectively three, five and seven years, got some matches and went into the barn. In striking them the shucks caught fire. The fire burned rapidly, and in the excitement it was some time before the other children were thought of. When the barn was burned down the remains of the two children were found. They were burned beyond recognition, and had to be handled in shovels.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. C. E. Dexter, United States postoffice inspector, arrived here Friday night, and yesterday morning appeared before D. G. Maxwell, United States commissioner, asking for a warrant for the arrest of Thomas W. Sims, who carries the star route mail between Pineville, N. C, and Pleasant Valley, S. C. The warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Richard P. King, who went to Lancaster, S. C., to serve it. Sims is charged with robbing the mails, and the evidence that has been worked up against him is of a strong character. He will have a hearing before Commissioner Maxwell to-morrow.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Thomas R. Ransom, son of Gen. Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, died at his father's home near Jackson Friday morning about three o'clock, after an illness of eight days. He was much interested in the success of the Democratic ticket in the late election, and remained up late on the night, the third of November, taking cold, which resulted in pneumonia. He will be buried at the old homestead to-morrow. —— Last night at the residence of his son, three miles and a half from Raleigh, Mr. Thomas K. Howle died at the advanced age of 84 years. He had been in very feeble health for a long while, and was unable to help himself. He was smoking yesterday afternoon in a room alone, when, it is supposed, a spark fell from his pipe, burning him badly. He died shortly afterwards.

Ringing noises in the ears, snapping, buzzing, roaring, caused by catarrh, all disappear with the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

WIFE VERSUS NEW WOMAN.

An Apt Story That Illustrates Forcibly a Much Mooted Question.

A popular lecturer recently related an incident in his experience which girl readers may find amusing and possibly suggestive. He was invited by a woman's club to address them upon the business careers now open to their sex. When the evening arrived, he found the large hall in which he was expected to speak filled with bright, intelligent women, most of whom were young. He delivered his lecture to attentive listeners, and as he sat down one of the managers, a pretty, earnest looking girl, whispered:

"One thing more. Tell us how these new careers affect a woman's chances of marriage,"

He laughed, but she was grave. He fumbled his papers to give himself time for a little thought. "After all," he said to himself, "this question is no joke," Glancing over the hall, it occurred to him that while these hundreds of young women might or might not be fitted for a trade or profession, God had planned each one of them to be a wife, with children committed to her care. The question whether they were shutting themselves out from that natural work of life was surely of as much import to them and to society as their probable success as clerks or in any of the numerous occupations and professions into which women are now entering.

The choice in marriage still rested with men. Would they be as likely to choose what is called the emancipated woman as her domestic sister? It was a really serious question, yet he smiled as he repeated it aloud.

"I have been asked to answer this query," he said. "It is too large and grave a question for me to decide. But I will tell you a story which may throw some light upon one feature of it.

"In the town where I live is an old negro named Jacob who is known as 'professor.' He whitewashes walls and fences, cuts grass and saws wood. A year ago Jacob took a young fellow named Tom as partner. Tom was quick, handy and obliging, and the business of the new firm increased. The 'professor's' hovel and cart bore the sign 'Jacob & Co,' in large charcoal lettering.

"In a comparatively brief time, however, Tom disappeared, and the 'Co.' was blotted from the signs.

"'Where's Tom?' I asked the old man.

"'I know nuffin about Tom', he answered. 'Don't want no sich pardner as dat.'

"'What was wrong, Jacob? He seemed industrious and clever.'

"'Clever enough! Kin saw an mow an handle de brush's well as I kin, but he took to wearin my clo'es an smokin my pipe, an callin himself de actin pardner in de firm. Don' know he's place. He jes t'ought he war me—me! Den, sah, I broke de pardnership.'

"Men," said the lecturer, "are not wholly unlike Jacob. As I see them I think they are willing women should, metaphorically speaking, saw or mow or handle any of their tools so long as they remain women, gentle, modest and pure. But when they usurp the place of men in their habits and manners and assumptions they will find it hard to form partnerships for life with them.—Youth's Companion.

A Campaign Lie.

"I have often wanted to ask you," said William Tell, "if it is a fact that you played on a violin while Rome was burning?"

"That was a campaign lie," said Nero. "The truth is I played on the flames, along with other members of No. 1 Volunteer company, with a hose."—Indianapolis Journal.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride, no caverned hermit rests self satisfied, who most to shun or hate mankind pretend, seek an admirer or would fix a friend.—Pope.

You cannot find an instance of any man who is permitted to lay out his own time contriving not to have tedious hours.—Johnson.

SHE MADE HIM JUDGE

HOW MRS. CATRON PUT HER HUSBAND ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

A Long Drive and an Early Call Upon President Jackson With the Result Which the Good Woman Expected—Tribute to an Illustrious Tennessean.

One of the illustrious names that adorn the pages of Tennessee history and biography is that of John Catron, eight years a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee and for 28 years an associate justice of the United States supreme court. He was born in Wythe county, Va., in 1779. At an early age he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Tennessee, taking up his residence in Overton county. He served under General Jackson in the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans. A friendship was begun between the two that was never broken.

In 1815 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Overton county, in this state, but he removed to Nashville three years afterward, in 1818. Six years later he was elected a supreme judge by the legislature. In 1837, on March 3, the day before the expiration of his second term in the presidential office, Andrew Jackson appointed Judge Catron an associate Justice of the supreme court of the United States, which position he held with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the country and to his associates on the bench until the date of his death, which occurred on the 30th day of May, 1865, at Nashville. His ashes rest in Mount Olive cemetery, in that city.

Judge Catron was not only a warm friend but also a partisan of Andrew Jackson, and, although a judge of the supreme court of the state, he took an active part in the acrimonious controversies in which Old Hickory became so frequently involved during his stormy political career. It was owing to this fact chiefly, no doubt, that he made many bitter enemies, who at the time made him the subject of intense hatred. He ably supported Jackson and his measures and was particularly conspicuous in opposing all movements looking to the elevation of Hugh Lawson White to the presidency.

Judge Catron was not an educated man, but by diligent application he gained a wide knowledge of books and of things and became the repository of a great deal of valuable and practical learning. He was intense by nature, and his judicial opinions were often marked by a vehemence that sometimes provoked criticism. He was a man of very decided convictions, and he gave expression to them in a manner that showed courage.

John Hallum, in a volume published by the Southwestern Publishing company entitled "The Diary of an Old Lawyer" tells, on the authority of the Hon. John F. Darby of St. Louis, a story of the part played by Judge Catron's wife in securing his appointment as an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States, and I quote from it here:

"One night, after the judge had retired, his wife picked up a newspaper and read the account of a vacancy on the supreme bench of the United States. In less than ten minutes she had the cook and hostler in her room and gave orders for an early breakfast and for the carriage and horses to be ready at sunrise the next morning. She then arranged the wardrobes for herself and the judge and retired without communicating her plan to him. Next morning she aroused him at a much earlier hour than usual and with some difficulty got him to the dining room. Quoth the submissive judge: 'Good wife, what does this mean? I will be drowsy all day. You have broken into the sweetest hour of sleep.' To which she replied: 'Never mind, judge. You say I do all things for the best. We will discuss details after the hurry is over. Hurry up; we must be off.' 'Be off!' he said. 'That cannot be. I have some law papers to read and write up today, and you must excuse me.' 'No, my dear judge, the business is urgent and requires you too. And that settles it for the present.'

"From the dining room his wife led him to the carriage. After they had advanced as far as the Kentucky line she handed him the paper containing the announcement of the vacancy on the supreme bench and told him that they were on their way to Washington, and her purpose was to put him on the supreme bench of the United States; that she knew General Jackson would appoint him if the vacancy was not filled before she could see him. Quoth the judge again: 'Wife, this is the veriest nonsense of your life. I would not humiliate myself by asking for the place for the city of Washington, and we had better turn around and go back home.' The wife got just a little bit 'up on her ear' at this and said: 'You don't have to ask for it. I am not taking you to Washington for that purpose. My husband is as well qualified for that place as any man in America, and if he does not get it I will know why. You are in my hands, judge. Your honor is mine. I will take care of it. Make yourself comfortable,' and the judge, as usual, subsided. She obtained several relays of horses. They drove across the Potomac into Washington, and the carriage stood in front of the White House at sunrise. She jumped out like a girl and left the judge sitting in the carriage, but she was refused admission by the usher at that early hour. Indignantly she brushed him aside and demanded to be conducted to General Jackson's presence. The general was an early riser and was sitting at his table with his gown and slippers on and a long stem cob pipe in his mouth. When Mrs. Catron was ushered in by the frightened usher, the general was glad and surprised to see her, and before she took her seat she asked if the vacancy on the supreme bench had been filled, and, when answered in the negative, said, 'I ask the appointment of Judge Catron.' And the old hero said, 'By the Eternal, he shall have it,' and before the sunset he was appointed and confirmed." Whether this story be true or not certain it is that President Jackson never made a worthier appointment.—William Rule in Knoxville Journal.

Amateur Photography.

"It was generally thought two or three years ago," remarks the Syracuse Post, "that amateur photography would die out, as has many another craze, but the reverse has been the case. Although there is not the fuss made over it that there formerly was, more people have yielded to its fascinations during the last year than ever before." It is doubtless true that photography is not the fad today that it once was. The kodak fiend is not so commonly seen as was the case a few years ago, and of course the bicycle must bear the burden of the camera's loss of popularity. Nevertheless there is something so fascinating about photography that it is hardly probable that it will ever die out until some new and better way of reproducing the face of nature is discovered. Those persons who adopted the camera just because their neighbors did have given it up, as might have been expected. These same people will eventually grow tired of the bicycle or of anything else. Novelty is what they seek, and as soon as the newness wears off the thing has no further attractions. But for persons who have a taste that way photography is ever a novelty. There is always some new process to try, some new experiment to make, and the real enthusiast never wearies of his camera. The amateurs are largely responsible for the great progress made in photography, and it is a fact that until the amateur entered the field the professionals knew only the rudiments of their art. The real camera "crank" is not satisfied to always follow. He must experiment and seek to produce new effects, and it is this possibility of invention and discovery that constitutes the greatest charm of the pastime.—Troy Times.

Not His Kind of Talk.

"I'll bet you it is," cried Mr. Spark. The argument had reached a most exciting point.

"Put up or shut up," answered Mr. Snark in a common, vulgar way. "Put up or shut up. Money talks."

Mr. Spark sighed.

"It does," he said sadly. "It speaks a language which I can understand, but in which I cannot converse."—Chicago Tribune.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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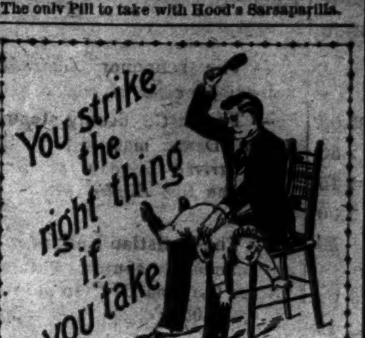
easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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APPOINTMENTS.

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Columbus circuit, Cerro Gordo, November 20 21.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville, Nov. 22, 23.

Waccamaw circuit, Zion, Nov. 24.

Bladen circuit, Antioch, Nov. 28, 29.

Wilmington, Bladen Street, Dec. 3.

Onslow circuit, Tabernacle, Dec, 5, 6

— Miss Parvenue (visiting in Boston)—We belong to a very honorable family.

Miss Beaconite—Indeed?

Miss Parvenue—Yes; papa built an ancestral mansion last summer at a cost of $250,000.—*Cleveland Leader.*

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

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MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	4½	@	4¾
Shoulders ℘ ℔		@	4½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	1 10
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	10	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 85	@	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 00
First Patent	4 45	@	4 50
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	45	@	50
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℘ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	28
" " " in bbls		@	22
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	30
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	10	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 55	@	2 64
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	8 50	@	9 00
Rump		@	8 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅞
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4⅛
C Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, November 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened dull; nothing doing. Later, sales were made at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm. Hard 1.40, Yellow Dip 2.00, and Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25@24½c; rosin, strained, $1 27½; good strained $1 32½; tar $1 00; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 60.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	408
Rosin	1,094
Tar	114
Crude Turpentine	14

Receipts same day last year—73 casks spirits turpentine, 899 bbls rosin, 338 bbls tar, 50 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7¼c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts	℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6¼	"	"
Low Middling	6⅞	"	"
Middling	7¼	"	"
Good Middling	7 9-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 8c.

Receipts—2,158 bales; same day last year, 1,808.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11½c per pound; Soulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 16—Evening.—Money on call was quoted easy at 3½@4 per cent; last loan at 4 per cent., closing offered at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was weak, with actual business in bankers bills 481¼@481½ sixty days and 484¾@485 for demand. Commercial bills 480@481. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 109½; United States twos 95. State bonds easier; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 116. Railroad bonds sier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was easier.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 16—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8c; middling 7¾c.

Cotton futures—market closed quiet; November 7 49, December 7 53, January 7 64, February 7 71, March 7 78, April 7 83, May 7 88, June 7 91, July 7 94. Sales 266,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 6,008 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,360 bales; to France 760 bales; to the Continent 1,200 bales; forwarded 1,661 bales; sales 1,759 bales; sales to spinners 59 bales; stock 192,133 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 56,175 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,509 bales; to France 670 bales; to the Continent 14,528 bales; stock 1,066,973 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 96,904 bales; exports to Great Britain 45,267 bales; to France 570 bales; to the Continent 35,737 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 2,993,311 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,125,887 bales; exports to France 215,886 bales; exports to the Continent 617,154 bales.

Flour was dull but steady at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 20@3 25; fair to fancy $3 25@4 55; do. patents $4 50@4 90; Minnesota clear $3 40@4 15; patents $3 85@5 10; low extra $2 20@3 25; Southern flour was quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2 85@3 45; good to choice $3 45@3 60. Wheat—spot more active for export at easier prices, following the options; ungraded red 81½@96c; options opened weak and declined 2@2½c, rallied ⅝@1c, fell ½c and closed unsettled at ⅝@1½c under Saturday, with an active trade; No 2 red November 85¾c; December 86¾c; January —; March —; May 87¾c. Corn—spot dull and ½c lower, closing steady; No 2 30¾c at elevator and 31¾c afloat; options dull and steady at ½c decline, with only a local trade; November 30¾c; December 31¼c; May 34¾c. Oats—spot dull and easier; options easier; December 23⅝; February 24¾c; May 24½c; spot —No. 2 23c; No. 2 white 25½c; mixed Western 22@24c; white do. 23@32. Lard quiet and lower; Western steam 4 30; city $4 00; December $4 25; refined dull; Continent $4 60; South America $5 00; compound $4 63½@5 75. Pork quiet and wear; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter—choice firmer; State dairy 11@18; do. creamery 13@20½; Western dairy 8@18c; creamery 13@21c; Elgins 21c. Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 23@26c; ice house 14½@18c; Western fresh 21@24c; do. per case $3 25@5 50; Southern 21@22c; limed 15½@16c. Cotton seed oil steady and demand better; crude 23c; yellow prime 26½c. Rice moderately active and firm; domestic, fair to extra, 3¾@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses quiet was and steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 25@35c. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3½@3⅝c. Coffee barely steady unchanged to 5 points down; December $9 60; March $9 65@9 75; May $9 65; July $9 75; September $9 80; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7, $10 50. Sugar—raw easier and quiet; fair refining 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, —; refined quiet and steady; off A 4⅛@4½c; standard A 4¼c; cut-loaf and and crushed 5⅛c; granulated 4⅝c; granulated 4½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, easy, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 77½@79½c; No. 2 red 84½@87c. Corn—No. 2 24¾@25½c. Oats—No. 2 18½@19. Mess pork, $6 75@6 80. Lard $3 90@3 92½. Short rib sides $3 60@3 90. Dry salted shoulders, $4 25@4 50. Short clear sides $4 00@4 12½. Whiskey $1 18 for high-proof spirits.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest closing: Wheat—November 78¼, 79¼, 78⅝, 77¾c; December 79¼@79, 79, 77¾, 78½; May 81¾@82¼, 82¾, 81, 82¼@82½c. Corn—November 25, 25, 24⅝, 24½; December 25½, 25½, 24⅝, 25; May 28⅝, 28½, 28½, 28½@28⅝c. Oats—November 18½, 18½, 18½, 18⅛½; December 19½, 19½@19¼, 18⅝, 19c; May 22⅝@22⅞, 23⅛, 22¼@22½, 22¾c. Pork—December $6 75, 6 75, 6 72½, 6 75; January $7 80, 7 82½, 7 67½, 7 75; May $8 15, 8 17½, 8 05 8 10. Lard December $3 92½, 3 92½, 3 87½, 3 90, January $4 15, 4 15, 4 07½, 4 10; May $4 35, 4 35, 4 30 4 32½. Short ribs—December $3 70, 3 72½ 3 70, 3 72½; January $3 85, 3 85, 3 82½, 3 85; May $4 05, 4 05, 4 05, 4 05.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Flour quiet; Western superfine $2 75@3 00; do extra $3 35@3 90; do family $4 25@4 65; winter wheat patents $4 65@4 90; do spring $4 65@4 90; do straight $4 40@4 65. Wheat dull and lower; spot and November 89½c bid; December 88c bid; Steamer No. 2 red 84c bid; Southern by sample 90@91c; do on grade 86@90c. Corn firmer; spot, November or December 30@30½c; January 30¾@30¾c; February 31¼@31½c; Steamer mixed 28@28¼c; Southern white 30c; do yellow 29c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 25@26½c; No. 3 mixed 22@23½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Nov. 16—Galveston, easy at 7¼, net receipts 14,584 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7 5-16, net receipts 8,324 bales; Baltimore, steady at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 8c; net receipts 1,620 bales, Wilmington, steady at 7¼, net receipts 3,008 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8c, net receipts 205 bales; Savannah, quiet, easy at 7¼, net receipts 4,313 bales; New Orleans, dull at 7 5-16, net receipts 16,208 bales; Mobile, easy at 7¼, net receipts 3,290 bales; Memphis, steady at 7¼c, net receipts 11,221 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¼, net receipts 2,811 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 6,247 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, fair and prices easier. American middling 4 17-32d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,700 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 32,000 bales, of which 31,800 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) November 4 23 64 4 23 64@4 21 64d; November and December 4 20 64, 4 19 64@4 18 64d; December and January 4 18 64, 4 17 64@4 16 64d; January and February 4 16 64@4 15-64d; February and March 4 14 64d; March and April 4 16 64, 4 15-64@4 14-64d; April and May 4 15-64d; May and June 4 15-64d; June and July 4 16 64d; July and August 4 17 64@4 16 64d. Futures quiet at the decline.

12.45 P. M.—American spot grades 1 16d lower. American middling fair 4 25-32d; good middling 4 17 32d; middling 4 15 32d; low middling 4⅜d; good ordinary 4¼d; ordinary 4 1 16d.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) November 4 21 64d seller; November and December 4 17 64@4 18 64d seller; December and January 4 15-64d buyer, January and February 4 13 64@4 14-64d buyer; February and March 4 13 64d seller; March and April 4 12 64@4 13-64d buyer; April and May 4 13 64d buyer; May and June 4 14 64d seller; June and July 4 14 64@4 15 64d seller; July and August 4 15 64d seller. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Oneida, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Eva A Danenbower, 217 tons, Johnson, Philadelphia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

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Eva May, 131 tons, Small, J T Riley & Co.

Longfellow, 250 tons, Chase, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H, 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

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Corinthia (Br), 837 tons, Robinson, Alex Sprunt & Son.

Janeta (Br), 2 179 tons, Lemmond, Alex Sprunt & Son.

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Sheerness, 1 414 tons, Norman, J H Sloan.

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Antares (Ger), 465 tons, Rahden, J T Riley & Co.

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The Morning Star.

THE REAL.

The heart, it hath its own estate;
The mind, it hath its wealth untold;
It needs not fortune to be great,
While there's a coin surpassing gold.

No matter which way fortune leans,
Wealth makes not happiness secure.
A little mind hath little means,
A narrow heart is always poor.

'Tis not the house that honor makes;
True honor is a thing divine.
It is the mind precedence takes;
It is the spirit makes the shrine.
—Charles Swain in St. Louis Republic.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

"She's a positive angel!"

Charlie Marten threw himself back in his deep chair, exhaled a long sigh mingled with cigarette smoke and beamed ecstatically at a blue plate above the frieze rail.

"Of course she is, old boy; of course."

Ralph Lamont spoke in a soothing voice, and then lifting a long tumbler to his lips cried, "And here's to her health."

"Don't chaff, Lamont," said Charlie restlessly.

"I'm not. Never was more serious in my life. Marriage is no joke."

Ralph Lamont's handsome brown face clouded heavily as he spoke, but his friend and host—for the two were winding up an evening in Marten's little flat in Piccadilly—was too busy looking for wedding rings among the smoke wreaths to notice him.

Presently Lamont's last remark seemed to strike some line of thought in the absorbed lover's brain, for he laughed lightly and cried in his fresh, boyish voice:

"You talk of marriage as though you knew all about it, Lamont—you who are the most confirmed old misogynist in town."

"Old! I like that. Why, my dear fellow, I'm not five and thirty yet. But if you like I'll plead to the misogyny, if not to the age. It's you who are so young."

"Why do you dislike women and marriage and all that kind of thing, Lamont? You are one of the best looking fellows in town. My—she—a young lady who was up here the other day spotted your photo at once and said you were the handsomest man she'd ever seen. You are well off, move in the best set, meet every day in the year the prettiest and most delightful women and girls, who are all ready to jump into your arms, and yet you seem to me to hate them like poison."

"I do, I do!"

Leaning forward in his chair, with his burnt out cigar between his clinched teeth and his sun tanned face set like a grim mask, it was easy to see that Major Lamont meant what he said—that he hated women.

Charlie Marten was too young to be always tactful, and he pursued the subject.

"Did any woman ever behave badly to you?" he said, with boyish bluntness.

From an older man Lamont would have resented such a question as an idle impertinence, but he was genuinely fond of Charlie Marten, and in a vague way he rather pitied the boy for having had his wings singed so early in life. There would be no harm in telling him the reason, and, after all, he need mention no names.

"I'll tell you why I hate women, if you like, old boy, and though at this moment you are bound to the chariot wheels of one of the sex the story may help you to understand me, and other men, too, perhaps, for, after all, I suppose it's an everyday occurrence."

"The reason I hate women is this: There was once a man like yourself, young, rich, full of the joy of living. The world and all that was in it were at his feet. He was gentle natured, good hearted and would have trusted and believed the devil himself. The gentleman in black did not seek for credence on his own account, but the best instrument of torture and temptation he could find was a woman. Don't look so shocked, Charlie. No trace of horns or hoofs disfigured her exquisite proportions, and if a smell of brimstone lurked anywhere among the folds of her simple little muslin frocks a dash of sweet, odorous violets effectually disguised it. She was the loveliest scrap of mortality that ever drew a man to perdition. For a glance from her sapphire eyes, for a smile from her delicious baby mouth, that man of whom I speak would have cut off his right hand. But she—dear little innocent that she was!—wanted no such grewsome playthings as several limbs. Rather did she prefer such pretty trifles as hands can give."

Lamont paused and lit a fresh cigar.

"It began with flowers and theater tickets. She would sit through a play with her starry eyes fixed on the stage and the fair blossoms—his flowers—held against the whiteness of her girlish breast until his arms ached to clasp her to him. But he always feared to even hint his passion to one so innocent and pure. One day he met her in the street, and, charmed by her childish admiration, bought her a string of milky pearls. After that the flowers dropped off, and brooches that gleamed with rubies, rings and bracelets of diamonds, and strings of gems for the decking of her slim white throat showered into the lap of her frock. And all this time, while every smile and pout and merry laugh was forging the pitiless bands of mad passion round his heart, he had not so much as brushed his lips across her pink tipped fingers."

In his boyish superior knowledge of "the sex" Charlie Marten smiled quietly into his tumbler.

"This went on for months. For this girl's sake the man I tell you of gave up the society where he was popular, deserted the friends who would have been true to him through everything, broke the heart of a little, quiet, brown eyed thing away in a country parsonage and sent his own mother sorrowing to her grave. Then, when the girl with the big eyes and the tiny mouth had had all—his manhood, the fulfillment of his life's career, his money and his fair fame—he offered her the last thing he had to give—his name. He went to her one night, beggared, ill, weary, and asked her to marry him. She laughed in his face. God, how that woman laughed!"

Lamont dropped his face between his hands and groaned as the memory of the past came back to him. From between his hands, in muffled tones, he finished the story.

"She lashed him with the cruel tongue of contempt and mockery. She cried that no bankrupt in pocket and in friends should be her husband, and then, with virtuous indignation flashing from every feature, she ordered him from her, saying that his very presence would endanger her good name. They never met again."

Silence fell. Lamont, with hidden face, was breathing heavily in his effort to regain his self control. Charlie Marten fiddled awkwardly with his cigarette, more moved by the older man's emotion than he cared to show.

Presently Lamont rose to his feet.

"I beg your pardon," he said very quietly and holding out his hand, "but now you know why I hate women."

It was on the tip of Charlie's tongue to pursue the subject and ask his friend why he tarred all the sex alike, but perhaps Lamont guessed his purpose, for he moved briskly toward the fireplace, saying in a light tone:

"My dear fellow, I must be off. It's past 2 o'clock."

His eyes wandered carelessly among the score of photos that littered the mantelpiece in company with invitation cards, cigars, gloves and bric-a-brac.

"By the way, what is the name of your future—wife?"

He spoke very slowly and drew breath almost between each word.

"Oreacia Dulverton. You'll find her photo somewhere there, in evening dress and some flowers in her hand," muttered Charlie, wrestling desperately with an obstinate bottle of soda.

Ralph Lamont's fingers seemed by instinct to pick out the picture of Miss Dulverton.

"Lovely face—divine eyes, hasn't she?" gasped Charlie, coming up panting but triumphant with his guest's drink in his hand.

Lamont took a long look at the photograph, which was a vision of soft curls, wide, sweet eyes, a tremulous rosebud mouth and a glorious throat and bust.

"Miss Dulverton must be very beautiful," he said, laying the portrait down again. "Good night! We shall meet in the park tomorrow, as usual."

"How queer dear old Lamont was tonight!" thought Charlie. "I wonder whether he's quite right. I've always heard that there was something wrong with his brother Jerry. He shot himself or something, but Lamont's always been as steady as Father Time."

* * * * * * * *

A week later smart society had a new sensation, and as usual a man and a woman were at the bottom of it. The woman in question was the lovely Oreacia Dulverton, the bride elect of the rich young Charlie Marten, and the man—wonders would never cease—was Major Lamont, whom all the women had been trying to subjugate for years in vain, and who—and here came in the spice of the whole affair—was known to be Charlie Marten's greatest friend.

At first, whether in the park, or at Hurlingham, or the lawn at Ascot, or in the ballrooms of Mayfair, the party was always a trois. But as the days and nights of the London season whirled by watchful eyes noted that Miss Dulverton's softest glances crossed her lover's lowering face to lose themselves in Lamont's eyes; that he waltzed with her twice to Charlie's once; that he piloted her across the Row and pulled his chair beneath the shadow of her sunshade on the hot afternoons in the park.

For a fortnight society wondered and whispered and then began to talk aloud.

Major Lamont and Miss Dulverton had been recognized punting alone at Maidenhead. They had been seen lunching in a tender tete-a-tete at Richmond, and then, emboldened by success, rumor shrieked about a box at the Empire and supper at the Savoy.

It was this last outcry that roused Charlie Marten to action, and one afternoon in the club he cut Lamont before 20 men. He was too young and too chivalrous to carry slander and doubt into the sacred presence of his lady love, but the bitterness must have vent, and it fell on Lamont's broad shoulders.

Sick at heart and furious with himself, Charlie went straight from his club to his rooms. He felt as though all the world, which only the other day had seemed too desirable and sweet, were out of joint.

Nothing but Oreacia and music—he was to take her to the opera that night—would soothe his ruffled feelings.

As he stepped, dressed for the evening, into his brougham an urchin tossed a twisted scrap of paper into the carriage.

"Private room No. 3; Cafe Royal; tonight, 11:30."

The words were in penciled capitals, and he scarcely glanced at them before tearing the slip across and tossing it from the window.

"Cafe Royal! Rubbish!" he muttered. "Why, I'm going to take Oreacia to Lady Bedale's ball after the opera."

But in that plan he was disappointed. Oreacia Dulverton had never looked so lovely. Every ripple of her sun kissed hair, every fold of lace about her bosom, enhanced her beauty, and her glorious eyes outshone the big diamonds in her ears. Yet she vowed she had a shocking headache that could brook neither late hours nor noise. Indeed, so ill was she that even as the intermezzo in the "Cavalleria Rusticana" sobbed through the opera house she slipped her cloak about her, and almost before Charlie grasped the fact had glided quietly from the box.

"What a nuisance!" he muttered as, a few minutes later, he lit a cigarette under the portico. "Shall I go to the Bedales' or not? Suppose I must. Oreacia wants Lady B. to present her next season. But it's so early yet. Better go to the club—no, Lamont will be there—I don't want to see him again. Why not stroll up to the Cafe Royal and see if that scrap of paper was a joke or intended for some one else?"

He nodded to the doorkeeper of the cafe as he strolled in and leisurely mounted the marble staircase. Equally slowly he paced up the narrower stairs, so discreetly carpeted, and, pushing through the swing doors, entered the corridor leading to the private rooms.

No. 3 was fast closed as he neared it, but as he faced the door a waiter emerged, and on the waft of food and champagne rang a woman's light laugh.

"You here, and with Lamont!"

From Ralph Lamont's encircling arms Oreacia Dulverton stared impudently at the man who was to be her husband.

"Caught!" she said, with a little laugh, and turning her head as though she would have kissed the man by her side.

But Lamont, his dark eyes flaming, started to his feet and shook the clinging woman from him as though she had been a snake.

"Thank God, Charlie, that you're here in time!" he cried, stretching his hands across the table to where the younger man stood, pale as stone. "Here to see this woman you would have made your wife in her true colors."

"Oreacia Dulverton is the woman who, under the guise of purity and innocence, wrecked the life of my most unhappy brother Jerry. You have seen for yourself what manner of woman she is that she fell so easily into the trap I baited for her with a handful of gold and a few stolen kisses. Pah, their very memory sickens me!"

Tossing some money on to the table he took up his coat and hat.

"Come, Charlie, my boy, let us go and leave the past here amid the gilt and gaudy velvet, the untasted food and spilt wine of a private supper room."

Then he put his arms gently round the boy and led him from the room.—Exchange.

Cigars In England.

"Englishmen and Americans differ in many things," said the observant tobacconist, as he handed over six warranted Havanas to his customer. "I don't refer to their ideas on democracy or monarchy; it's the little things I notice, and particularly those connected with my own business. Did you ever notice an Englishman choosing a cigar? He always puts it to his ear and squeezes it between his forefinger and thumb. He does that to see if it will crackle. If it does he will more than likely take it. An Englishman likes a dry cigar, the drier the better, while the American prefers his damp. If you asked for a damp cigar in London the storekeeper would think either that you were joking—a thing to which he has a rooted objection—or that it was your first smoke, in which case he probably would try to palm off a twopenny cabbage as a straight Havana. Those tricks are not confined to this side of the ocean.

"Here we keep our cigars in a damp place. Over there, where about everything is soaking, they keep them in the driest spot they can find. They even go so far as to say that no man who lives by the sea can have decent cigars. I suppose it's natural. When a man's dry he always wants something wet, and vice versa. Perhaps if I had the misfortune to live on a foggy island I'd want my cigars like tinder."—New York Sun.

Mr. White's Reception.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says that when ex-Congressman White was in Washington he and his wife decided to give a reception and sent out invitations reading, "Mr. and Mrs. White request the pleasure of your company," etc. It happened that Associate Justice White of Louisiana and Senator White of California were prominent in the society of the capital and there was nothing in the invitations to indicate which of the three Whites sent them out. They were sent out broadcast. Every one in the "official circles" of Washington society was included. The result was that everybody went to the reception. The east, the west and the south were fully represented. When the guests arrived, some thought they were calling on the associate justice, others thought they were the guests of the California senator, and a comparatively small portion were aware that they were attending the reception of Congressman White of Cleveland. It was a crush. But everybody was well pleased with the results of the general misapprehension that prevailed. They were welcomed royally, and when it was all over and Mr. White was laughing over the affair he remarked, "Well, I wanted a crowd, and I had one."

Human Sacrifices.

The king of Benin, on the west coast of Africa, believes in the efficacy of human sacrifices. When times are good, he kills a large number of slaves, and in seasons of calamity he kills an equally large number of these unfortunates, and in both cases to apease the gods, who are supposed to be equally angry at the good and the ill fortune of mortals.

UNEXPLORED AMERICA.

Vast Tracts of Northwestern Territory Still Awaiting the Discoverer.

Of Ontario's area, estimated at 200,000 square miles, 100,000 square miles are in an unknown region, only the edges of which have been explored. This is the territory known as the Hinterland of Ontario. It lies between Lakes Huron and Superior to the south and the Albany river and James bay to the north. In this vast area is the Height of Land, which separates waters flowing to Hudson bay from the streams emptying into the St. Lawrence and the lakes. North of the Height is what is called the Hudson bay slope, consisting of about 80,000 square miles. This slope may be described as unknown land.

The Height of Land is not a ridge of hills, but is a level plateau some 1,200 or 1,300 feet above the sea. "The scenery," says a surveyor's report, "though diversified by hundreds of rivers and streams, thousands of lakes and innumerable crags and hills of rock, is certainly lacking in that nobility and largeness of view which only the presence of lofty mountains can bestow." Of the rivers flowing north from this slope the Albany is the most important, being about 475 miles long and navigable during the season of high water for 250 miles. Of the short slope south of the Height of Land, in which are situated the settlements of North Bay, Sturgeon Falls and Sudberry, there is definite and general knowledge, but the whole territory sloping north remains unexplored.

The Hinterland is Ontario's reserve. Much valuable timber in this region is destroyed by fires that sweep south of the watershed. Pine, spruce, tamarack, poplar and cedar are varieties of wood existing in abundance south of the Hudson bay slope. Here, too, are valuable minerals, but the treasures hidden in the region north of the plateau and the resources of the high plane itself await the searching of some intrepid explorer. Meanwhile no adventurous spirit need resign itself to obscure inactivity nor ambitious traveler sigh because there are not new countries to traverse. The Hinterland will reward the eager discoverer, and when he has exhausted that territory Labrador, Newfoundland, the Northeast territory and regions of the great northwest remain unsurveyed.—Winnipeg Free Press.

THE FACE IN ILLNESS.

To the Trained Eye It Quickly Shows a Patient's Condition.

The face is a good index to the state of one's physical being, and from it symptoms of disease can be detected almost before the patient is aware that anything serious is the matter with him. For instance, incomplete closure of the eyelids, rendering the whites of the eyes visible during sleep, is a symptom in all acute and chronic diseases of a severe type. It is also to be observed when rest is unsound from pain wherever seated.

Twitching of the eyelids, associated with the oscillation of the eyelids, or squinting, heralds the visit of convulsions.

Widening of the orifices of the nose, with movements of the nostrils to and fro, point to embarrassed breathing from disease of the lungs or their plural investment.

Contraction of the brows indicates pain in the head. Sharpness of the nostrils, pain in the chest and a drawn upper lip, pain in the abdomen.

To make a general rule, it may be stated that the upper third of the face is altered in expression in affections of the brain, the middle third in the diseases of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity.—Trained Nurse.

Aluminium Bronze.

A rule or two is given in The Aluminium World in regard to obtaining the best castings with aluminium bronze, in order to avoid the difficulties which are so frequently met with in melting. An essential point mentioned is the special care to be taken not to overheat the metal, the fact being that, if it be heated to too high a temperature, the aluminium will oxidize, the oxide which is thus formed making the entire casting what artisans term "dirty," and the metal will also be spongy from the presence of large amounts of occluded gases. The scum, too, which floats on top of the melted bronze in the crucible must be prevented from going into the body of the casting, this being practicable by providing the casting with suitable skim gates. The greatest trouble in making bronze castings, however, arises from the shrinkage of the metal, which is very great—a difficulty which is overcome if the casting have a large sinking head and "risers," it being necessary, however, in many cases to make the sinking head fully as large as the casting.

Using a Bicycle In Prison.

A new use for the bicycle has been discovered in the New York state reformatory, at Elmira, which is much commended by the general superintendent. The captain of the watch makes his rounds within the prison proper through the main corridors on a cycle. The distance is over half a mile. His trips are swift and noiseless, and he is thus enabled to keep his subordinates on the alert at all hours of the day or night, as there is no telling when he may bear down upon them.—New York Journal.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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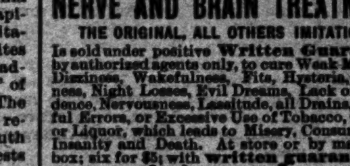

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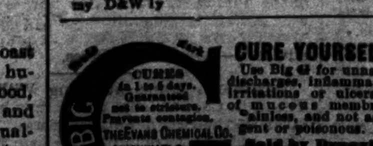

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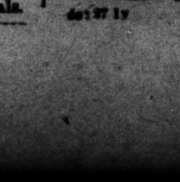

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7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 56	4 30	Lv..Maysville.........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 2.	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 a m, Warsaw 11.14 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 12.42 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.29 p m, Petersburg 5.32 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 p m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.36 p m, Warsaw 8.48 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.38 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 11.48 a m, †Norfolk 3.30 a m, Petersburg 3.22 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.22 p m, Chadbourn 5.14 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.30 p m, Columbia 9.5. p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 7.15 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.25 a m and 7.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m. Arrive Tarboro 9.10 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.45 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.50 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.55 a m, 9.10 a m and 8.35 p m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, 10.20 a m and 9.05 p m, leave Darlington 9.31 a m and 10.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10.40 a m and 12.30 p m, leave Cheraw 12.45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2.25 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4.45 p m, leave Cheraw 4.45 p m and 5.15 p m, arrive Darlington 7 p m and 6.25 p m. Leave Darlington 7.30 p m, 6.27 and 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 p m, 6.55 p m and 8.15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7.30 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.30 a m, arrive Floyds 9.40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Sumter 9.25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 7.20 p m, Darlington 9.10 p m, arrive Bennettsville 11.01 p m, Gibson 10.25 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.37 p m, Manning 6.58 p m, arrive Lane's 7.37 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.33 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.49 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.43 p m, 12.23 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.37 p m, Creston 5.32 p m, Sumter 6.30 p m. Daily.

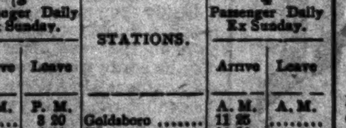
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 8.10 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 9.10 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 17 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING EAST. Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING WEST. Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 13	Kinston.........	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 43	Morehead City....	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Supt.

ma 27 tf

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington ...Lve	7 10 a.
4 35 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 10 a m
4 18 "	Ar .. Fayetteville... Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	1 09 p. m
12 41 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 50 "
12 10 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	3 18 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	3 25 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	4 10 "
"		"
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 40 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 10 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 52 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv......Maxton.... Ar	9 40 "
5 26 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 18 "
4 45 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	11 01 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	11 19

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 15 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 25 "
3 20 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	10 17 "
Arrive Madison............................	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 15 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison.............................	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro.........................	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
nov 15 tf

SEABOARD S.A.L. AIR LINE

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No. 41	No.
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	A
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 52	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. † 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4.	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P M † 5 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 05	A M *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 08
" Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 1 00	2 32
" Abbeville	"	1 22	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 1.
" Atlanta	"	5 2.	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P M. 4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	A. M. † 9 35	P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M & N.		P M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 0.	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	P M * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L	P. M * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M 12 48	P M 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.
Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.
Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."
Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond Trains 402 and 403.
Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.
Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager
ma 12 tf

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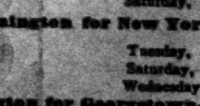

New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Wednesday,	Nov. 18
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Nov. 21
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Nov. 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Nov. 21
PAWNEE,	Wednesday,	Nov. 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	Nov. 21

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. nov 13 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans negotiated on improved city real estate.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Closed Lower—May Oats Unchanged From Saturday—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The wheat market was in bear hands until within fifteen or twenty minutes of the close today, when the bulls took a turn and hoisted prices 1⅛c from the inside, but failed to get them as high as they were at the close on Saturday. Everything in the way of news until the time the spurt took place brought gratification to "short" sellers. Before the opening the fact that Liverpool's opening cables quoted unchanged prices steadied the curb, but when irregular trading began there was a steady strong movement inaugurated and prices sank under the pressure. Later the depression became more pronounced on an increase in the visible supply of 1,085,000 bushels. The bulge which came at the close was due to reported damage to the Argentine crop and to further sales of cash wheat for shipment to Australia. December wheat opened from 79 to 78⅝c., declined to 77⅛c., closing at 78⅛c.—⅝c. under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and 1 to 1⅛c. lower.

It was hard to find a bull on corn, although, owing to the light receipts and to a decrease in the visible supply of 1,098,000 bushels, prices did not slump as badly as might have been expected considering the early demoralization which existed in wheat. May corn opened at 28⅜c., sold between 28⅛ and 28½c., closing at 28⅛ to 28⅜c.—a shade under Saturday. Cash corn was weak and ⅛ to ⅜c lower.

Oats were a trifle weaker than corn. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday. Cash oats were easy to ⅛c per bushel lower.

Provisions suffered from the effect of too many hogs. The market at the yards was 10c lower and traders considered that a strong inducement. The talk in the pit was very bearish and the demand was sensibly affected thereby. January pork closed 10@12½c lower, January lard 12½c lower and January ribs 5@7½c lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here declined ⅛c. Liverpool declined 1-16d on the spot, with sales of 12,000 bales. Futures there declined three to four and one-half points. Exports 34,416. Prices here declined eleven to seventeen points, recovered part of the loss, but later reacted and closed quiet at a net decline of fourteen to fifteen points, with sales of 265,705 bales.

Prices declined sharply to-day, closing at or near the lowest figures of the day. The Liverpool cables were disappointing and on selling for local. Liverpool and Southern account prices broke. There was a rally at one time on covering of shorts, induced by Latham, Alexander & Co.'s estimate for the crop of 8,022,000 bales, but the prices weakened again on renewed selling. Large New Orleans interests sold out and bears hammered. Stop orders were reached, accelerating the decline.

The dry goods market was dull and print cloths at Fall River. Latham, Alexander & Co.'s estimate is based on reports from 2,240 correspondents in the South, including bankers, cotton commission merchants, brokers, gin owners, railroad officials and planters in every section of the cotton belt. The average date of replies is November 10.

GEORGIA'S SENATOR.

Hon. A. S. Clay Nominated by the Democratic Legislative Caucus.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, November 16.—On the first ballot of the Democratic Legislative caucus this evening Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee for the past four years, was nominated for United States Senator. He received 94 votes, 89 being the requisite number for nomination. The caucus has met daily since last Monday. Clay received 81 votes last Friday, and received the benefit of a stampede on the first ballot to-day. He is 43 years of age; has been speaker of the House and president of the Senate, and managed the last two State campaigns as chairman of the State Executive Committee.

ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

Gen. Pettus of Selma Nominated by the Democratic Caucus.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 16.—The Democrats in the Legislature held a caucus to-night on the Senatorial question. But two names were before them, and the first ballot resulted in Gen. E. W. Pettus, of Selma, 67; Gov. W. C. Oates, 26. Senator Pugh and Representative Bankhead did not go before the caucus. Gen. Pettus, the successful candidate, was born in this State in 1821.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 90@1 92½. Spirits turpentine easy and dull at 28@28½c.

CHARLESTON, November 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: B, C $1 40, D, E $1 45, F, G $1 50, H $1 55, I, K $1 60, M $1 80, N $2 00, W G $2 20, W W $2 40.

SAVANNAH, November 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 555 casks; receipts 949 casks; slow demand. Rosin—demand quiet; quoted firm and unchanged; no sales; receipts —— barrels; quotations: A, B, C, D, E $1 50, F $1 60, G, $1 65@1 70, H, I, K $1 70, M $1 90, N $2 10, W G $2 30, W W $2 60.

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Absolutely Pure.

A Cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

CUBANS EXCITED OVER THE CAMPAIGN WEYLER IS WAGING.

Think That a Crisis in the Revolution Has Arrived—Talk About Probability of War Between Spain and the United States—Gen. Lee Thinks There is No Immediate Danger of Hostilities.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 16.—Rumors are rife here that there has been fighting for three days in Pinar del Rio. J. A. Huans, agent for the Cuban junta, says he has information that there has been fighting, but has no definite news as to the outcome. It is absolutely impossible to secure reliable information at this early stage of the conflict.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The Cubans in this city are greatly excited over the campaign which Gen. Weyler is waging against Gen. Maceo, and all think that a crisis in the revolution has arrived, and that should Gen. Weyler suffer defeat and be compelled to return to Havana, the war would be soon terminated.

About the probability of a war between Spain and the United States, Senor Julio de Castro, of the Cuban Revolutionary party, said today: "I believe that Spain will attempt to precipitate a war with this country, because her own government at home is threatened. If Spain loses Cuba without the intervention of the United States, it is certain that the Carlists in Spain will rise and, as they number about 2,000,000, the result will be the overthrow of the present government and the accession to the throne of Don Carlos, who is now in Paris waiting for just such a movement. The Spanish officials realize this danger, and the only way out of the difficulty is to engage in a war with this country, which will give them an excuse for losing the island, as they surely must in such a war."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General of the United States to Cuba, returned to Washington Saturday evening from Virginia, where he has been visiting his family. No time has yet been fixed for his return to Havana, but it is understood he has been asked to remain here probably a couple of weeks longer in order to hold himself in readiness to confer with the President and Secretary of State over the Cuban question.

General Lee talked of the Spanish-Cuban situation and, while not denying the possibility of war with Spain, expressed the opinion that the reports that open rupture was imminent and that consequent preparations for trouble were being made by both countries, might be greatly exaggerated. He said he had no knowledge of immediate danger of hostility, though, of course, there was great feeling among some Spaniards against this country who thought that without filibustering aid and comfort from here the rebellion might easily be suppressed. He said he had no information as to whether the Spanish were preparing for war, but they might be making extensive preparations without aiming them particularly at the United States, in view of the trouble they are having in both Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

He said: "I do not believe that there has been any massing of armament in Cuba with a view to possible trouble with the United States, nor that the construction of Spanish war vessels is to be attributed to any such contingency. The Spanish may be improving their defences wherever possible, but it does not necessarily imply expectation of war. The United States is steadily strengthening its fortification and defence work, but it is an old maxim that says 'in times of peace prepare for war.'"

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—No definite news regarding the movement of Gen. Weyler, who is operating against the rebels under Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio, has been received. The last reports stated that he was penetrating the Rubi hills under a harassing fire from the insurgents, but since then nothing has been heard from him, and there is considerable anxiety among the loyalists here. Rumors of all kinds are current, but none of them are trustworthy. Official reports were received to-day giving accounts of skirmishes between the troops and rebels in all the provinces except Pinar del Rio.

A plan for a meeting of bankers and merchants to take part in the national loan did not amount to anything, owing to lack of time. The popular subscriptions to the loan amounted to $55,000.

The rebels have destroyed the town of Guaimaro, in the eastern part of the province of Puerto Principe.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Great Activity in Hurrying Forward Work of Repair on Men-of-War.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Thousands visited the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday and admired the great war vessel St. Paul, ready to defend the honor of the American flag in all climes and under all circumstances. It was by far the most notable Sunday at the yard for visitors this year and the officers commented over the unusual number of men in the throng. Every evidence of readiness for active conflict was approved by the people. It was apparent to the visitors that a great many men were at work in the different posts and on vessels, although there was but little outward evidence of work because it was Sunday.

There was a small army of men at work in the Texas. The Texas' hull has stood the strain of docking without apparent injury. Her machinery has suffered severely from the immersion in salt water, but the damage is of a kind that may be easily overcome. It is said that the Texas is certain of being out of dry dock within a week.

Even before the gates of the navy yard were opened to-day, a crowd of men numbering several hundred had congregated opposite the new gate at Sands and Navy streets. All were looking for work, which has been more plentiful at the yards during the last fortnight than it has been for years. As the day wore on the crowd increased so that it was found necessary to detail a policeman to keep the walks clear on the city's side of Navy street, while a couple of marines with rifles patrolled the Government's side.

Inside the yard greater effort is being made to hurry forward the work of repairs on the men-of-war, so that they may be ready to leave the yard within the next week. At a moment's notice, if need be, the flagships New York, the Maine, the Indiana, the Montgomery and the ram Katahdin could be sent out; but it is certain that all will be put in prime condition for sea duty before the end of the month, which at the present time is all that is being attempted.

Joseph Seidenberg, of the firm of Seidenberg & Co., New York, died suddenly of heart failure. He was a wealthy manufacturer of cigars, with factories in New York city and Tampa, Fla., and extensive warehouses in Havana, Cuba.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HON. WM. J. BRYAN.

THE CHAMPION OF FREE SILVER STILL IN THE FIGHT.

The Cause Stronger To-day Than Ever and Will Grow—The Democratic Party Committed to Silver and Will Continue to Fight for It.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KANSAS CITY, November 16.—William Jennings Bryan was in Kansas City a short while this morning, arriving at 6 o'clock from Lincoln and leaving at 9.45 for a two weeks' hunting and fishing trip in the Ozarks, in Taney county, Mo. He will join a party consisting of Gov. Wm. J. Stone, Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Daniel Campau, of Michigan; George H. McCann, of Springfield, Mo.; Hon. Samuel B. Cook, of Mexico; Major Harvey W. Salmon, of Clinton, Mo., and Col. W. C. Wetmore, of St. Louis. The two weeks will be spent upon a seven thousand acre game preserve in Taney county, right in the heart of the Ozarks. The preserve is stocked with deer, bear, turkey and quail.

During his brief stay in this city Mr. Bryan gave the Southern Associated Press representative a short interview. He said:

"I have no intention of removing from Lincoln. I see no necessity for it. I propose to do all I can for the cause of free silver. I don't want to be regarded as a leader but simply an ordinary worker, confident that the sentiments I advocate mean prosperity for the country. The cause is stronger to-day than ever and will grow daily. When the people are enlightened on a just cause they will see its merit. Education can do nothing to hurt the cause of silver. This year we got the heaviest vote in States where free silver had been longest discussed. Where it has been presented to the people only in a limited way, it did not do as well. Kentucky is an instance. While the Democrats lost 6,000 votes, the vote was almost a tie. This shows the result of the silver cause. The people are seeing the light and will learn for themselves.

"The gold Democrats, if they come back to the Democratic party, must come as silver men. There is no room for two Republican parties in this country. The gold Democrats cannot come back to the party and run it on Republican ideas. They left because of the platform, called me a Populist long before the Chicago Convention, and unless they have changed their views, must stay with the Republicans. The Democratic party is committed to silver and will continue to fight for it."

Mr. Bryan is looking well and outside of his voice, which is yet weak, is in remarkably good health.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

The Deal With the New York Syndicate Expected to be Consummated To-day—Rumor That Mr. Ryan Will Succeed President Hoffman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—With the change in ownership of the Seaboard Air Line, which is expected to be consummated to-morrow by the transfer of a controlling interest to the syndicate headed by Thos. F. Ryan, one of the first effects will be a restoration of rates by all lines involved in the recent rate war. Although it has been denied that the purchase is made directly for the Southern Railway Company, it is a well known fact that the relations between the two systems will be very close. Mr. Ryan and other gentlemen of the New York syndicate have very heavy interests in the South. Mr. Ryan owns stock in the Southern Railway, Norfolk & Western Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line and other Southern railroads. Therefore, it is natural to expect a speedy termination of the expensive rate war which was begun last Summer between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway Company and which was primarily the cause of the deal looking to a purchase of a controlling interest in the Seaboard Company.

Mr. Reuben Foster, general manager of the York River Line, which belongs to the Southern Railway Company, says: "If the deal for the Seaboard Air Line Railway system goes through, I believe the relations between the new owners and the Southern Railway Company will be very friendly, and if, in course of time, it is found that it does not pay to operate both lines of steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk and Richmond, arrangements may be made by which one would be withdrawn. The Bay Line being by far the oldest, it is likely the York River Line would be taken off?"

It is rumored in financial circles today that Mr. Ryan, who has engineered the deal by which he expects to gain control of the Seaboard to-morrow, will be chosen as president to succeed Mr. R. Curzon Hoffman.

IN THE PRIZE RING.

Peter Maher Knocked Out Joe Choynski in the Sixth Round of a Contest Before the Broadway Athletic Club.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BROADWAY ATHLETIC CLUB, NEW YORK, November 16.—Peter Maher knocked out Joe Choynski, of California, with a right-hand swing on the jaw after two minutes and twenty-five seconds of the sixth round in their 20-round contest before the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. The men fought cautiously for the first five rounds and Maher did not strike his usual gait until after the sixth opened; then he rushed at his man and Choynski quickly went down before the hail-storm of right and left swings that Peter landed. Joe got up staggering after staying down nine seconds. He made an effort to steady himself, but it was of no avail. Maher went right at him and with a clean right-hand swing on the jaw sent him to grass again. This time he lay flat on the floor with arms and legs extended, and the referee slowly counted him out. The Californian was not long in coming round all right, and after being helped to his corner soon walked from the ring. The police clambered into the ring, but no arrests were made as both men were uninjured.

This was the first heavy-weight boxing contest of importance held in this city under the Horton bill, the terms being a 20-round encounter at catch weights. The building, capable of seating about 4,500 people, was crowded from floor to ceiling. A large delegation from Pittsburg, Boston and Philadelphia had seats by the ring side.

There was a tremendous amount of interest taken in the Maher-Choynski go, but little money was wagered. The consensus of opinion was that the Irishman would win, but Peter has had such an unpleasant way of giving his backers the wrong end of the money that they were rather chary of chancing any reverses.

Choynski's reputation for gameness and ability to take punishment as well as his proven shiftiness and cleverness won him many friends. Both men were in first-class condition.

President Cleveland has appointed W. S. Forman, of Illinois, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Jos. H. Miller, resigned.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

The Crew of a British Steamer Inhumanly Treated by Spaniards on the Island of Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Among the passengers who arrived per Ward Line steamer Yucatan from Havana were thirteen shipwrecked seamen. They were Captain Nelson and twelve of the crew of the British steamer Coila, which ran ashore on Colorado reef at 9 o'clock on the morning of November 4. Later, the steamer got into deep water and Captain Nelson attempted to run her across the strait to Key West, but the water gained so rapidly that at 5 a. m. they abandoned the steamer, which shortly afterwards sank in deep water. At 7 o'clock a. m. the shipwrecked seamen landed on the Cuban coast about sixty miles west of Havana, where they fell into the hands of Spanish soldiers. The Spaniards, believing them to be filibusters from the American coast, treated the prisoners harshly, threatening to shoot all hands. Finally they were taken to Havana, where they were taken in charge by the British Consul, who sent them to New York.

Henry W. Delory, one of the shipwrecked crew, in speaking of their experience in Cuba, said: "We landed about sixty miles west of Havana and were taken in charge by a troop of soldiers, who escorted us to a sugar estate. Here they treated us very kindly, but they had strong suspicion that we were American filibusters. Later in the day another troop of soldiers took us to Mariel, where they insisted that I could speak Spanish. I was taken to the headquarters and questioned by a big Spaniard, who asked if we were English or American. I answered "English." "No, American," he said, striking me on the neck and over the head with a loaded cane, stunning me. The blood ran down my face and back and I felt quite weak, and as three soldiers pointed their guns at me I expected to be shot. Failing to learn that there were Americans among our crew, I was dismissed. We were compelled to sleep on the bare stone floor, with soldiers on guard. We were sent to Havana, where we were cared for by the British Consul. If we had been Americans we would never have lived to tell the tale."

THE FAIR WILL CONTEST

Settled in Favor of the Children of the Deceased.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—The struggle for possession of the millions left by the late Senator James G. Fair was terminated this morning when Dr. Marc Levingston, the executor named in the celebrated pencil will, of which Mrs. Nettie Craven, the reputed wife of the deceased millionaire, was custodian, withdrew her petition for the probate of that document. Dr. Levingston alleges that the will is distasteful to the Fair heirs, who control the funds of the estate, and as the supporters of the pencil will are without the means to sustain their claim in court, the decree might be defeated. The result would reflect on the legality of the deeds of property from the late Senator to Mrs. Craven. On motion of the attorneys for the Fair children the will executed September 21, 1894, in which no mention is made of Mrs. Craven, was admitted to probate. The amount is about $30,000,000.

Mrs. Craven will now contest her claim to property for which she has deeds alleged to be drawn in her favor by Fair at the time of their marriage.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Sixteen-Year Old Boy Under Arrest in Norfolk, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, November 16.—There is now under arrest at the police station a 16-year old prisoner against whom, is entered the charge of murder. He is Willie Degge, the son of Mr. John L. Degge, one of the clerks at the post-office, and he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Peter F. Dickinson, of this city. The warrant is for suspicion of murdering young Peter Dickinson, about 12 years of age. The two youngsters ran away together a week ago, going to Richmond on a coal train. Young Degge returned home without his companion, and furthermore he could give no satisfactory explanation of Dickinson's whereabouts.

Mr. Dickinson became seriously alarmed for his son's safety, and when Degge stated that he had left the boy asleep on a bridge in Manchester, Va., he procured the warrant and had the lad taken into custody and locked up.

WARM WIRELETS.

W. A. Bass, one of the organizers of the Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco Company, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

Ed. Williams, a miner, who ravished a 14-year old girl near Oakland City, Indiana, last night, was pursued and shot to death by a body of infuriated citizens.

The Highland Carpet Works at Newburgh, N. Y., which have run short-handed and on short time the past year, started up on full time and full handed yesterday.

The Manchester *Guardian* says the Powers have agreed to guarantee a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 to assist the Sultan in carrying out promised reforms in Asia Minor.

The Republican State Committee of Tennessee met yesterday and after an all day's session decided to contest the election of R. L. Taylor, Democrat, for the office of Governor.

The Jennings State Bank of Davenport, Neb., was robbed Saturday night of $2,700 in cash and about $200 worth of jewelry. Nitro-glycerine was used to blow open the vault and safe doors.

At the close of business yesterday the gold reserve stood at $124,580,751. There was withdrawn from the New York sub-Treasury $2,000 in coin and $32,100 in bars, leaving a gain for the day of $44,000.

The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company at Braddock, Pa., has started works in full, employing 800 hands, and the Edgar Thomson Steel Works are again in full operation on a large order for steel rails for use in Japan.

The Falls Company's Mill, one of the largest cotton mills in Eastern Connecticut, which had shut down for several months, will start up on full time Monday, November 30th, employing about 500 hands. The goods made are duck, canvass and heavy cotton fabrics.

Sun Time Versus Clock Time.

A year or two ago we made the statement that there are but four days in the year when the sun and clock exactly correspond. In other words, that there are but four days of the 365 in which the sun is directly south at noon. Recently we bought a copy of the rare old Boston almanac of 1774, which contains the following:

The 15th of April and the 17th of June, remember,
August 31 and 24th of December.
On these four days (and none else in the year)
The sun and clock both the same time declare.

—St. Louis Republic.

THE WAY TO CURE catarrh is to purify the blood, and the surest, safest, best way to purify the blood is by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

FOUNDING OF ST. PETER'S.

It Began With a Little Oratory Built Over the Apostle's Tomb.

In the deep Mamertine prison, behind the tabulary of the Forum, it was customary to put to death only political misdoers, and their bodies were then thrown down the Gemonian steps. "Vixerunt," said Cicero grimly when Catiline and his fellow conspirators lay there dead, and perhaps the sword that was to fall upon his own neck was even then forged. The prison is still intact. The blood of Catiline, of Vercingetorix and of Sejanus is on the rocky floor. Men say that St. Peter was imprisoned here. But because he was not of high degree Nero's executioners led him out and across the Forum and over the Sublician bridge up to the heights of Janiculus. He was then very old and weak, so that he could not carry his cross, as condemned men were made to do. When they had climbed more than half way up the height, seeing that he could not walk much farther, they crucified him. He said that he was not worthy to suffer as the Lord had suffered and begged them to plant his cross with the head downward in the deep yellow sand. The executioners did so. The Christians who had followed were not many, and they stood apart, weeping.

When he was dead, after much torment, and the sentinel soldier had gone away, they took the holy body and carried it along the hillside and buried it at night close against the long wall of Nero's circus, on the north side, near the place where they buried the martyrs killed daily by Nero's wild beasts and in other cruel ways. They marked the spot and went there often to pray.

After that, within two years, Nero fell and perished miserably, scarcely able to take his own life in order to escape being beaten to death in the Forum. In little more than a year there were four emperors in Rome, Galba, Otho and Vitellius followed one another quickly; then came Vespasian, and then Titus, with his wars in Palestine, and then Domitian. At last, nearly 30 years after the apostle had died on the Janiculus, there was a bishop called Anacletus, who had been ordained priest by St. Peter himself.

The times being quieter then, this Anacletus built a little oratory, a very small chapel, in which three or four persons could kneel and pray over the grave. And that was the beginning of St. Peter's church. But Anacletus died a martyr, too, and the bishops after him all perished in the same way up to Eutychianus, whose name means something like "the fortunate one" in barbarous Greek-Latin, and who was indeed fortunate, for he died a natural death. But in the meantime certain Greeks had tried to steal the holy body, so that the Roman Christians carried it away for 19 months to the catacombs of St. Sebastian, after which they brought it back again and laid it in its place. And again, after that, when the new circus was built by Elagabalus, they took it once more to the same catacombs, where it remained in safety for a long time.

Now came Constantine, in love with religion and inclined to think Christianity best, and made a famous edict in Milan. And it is said that he laid the deep foundations of the old church of St. Peter's, which afterward stood more than 1,100 years. He built it over the little oratory of Anacletus, whose chapel stood where the saint's body had lain, under the nearest left hand pillar of the canopy that covers the high altar as you go up from the door. Constantine's church was found on the south side, within the lines of Nero's circus, outside of it on the north side and parallel with its length. Most churches are built with the apse to the east, but Constantine's, like the present basilica, looked west, because from time immemorial the bishop of Rome, when consecrating, stood on the farther side of the altar from the people, facing them over it. And the church was consecrated by Pope Sylvester I in the year 326.—Marion Crawford in Century.

Old Fashioned Clerical Jokes.

Few things impressed one more, as a boy, than the singular notion the wooden theologians departed had of what was a joke and an incisive saying. The word was generally pronounced as though spelled insisive. "Did you hear," said one of them to myself, being a youthful parson, "of the tremendous hit that Dr. Bahoo gave to Holofernes MacPusher? He said to Holofernes, Are not you the minister of St. Silas Fixings? Yes. And your brother of St. Ananias? Yes. And your father of St. Sapphira? Yes. And your uncle of Glenstaggers? Yes. And your cousin of Benstodgie? Yes. Then Dr. Bahoo proceeded, I hope you may have as many friends in the church above as you have in the church below. It was very cutting and wonderfully witty." Then my informant uttered a loud guffaw, repeatedly exclaiming, "Ha! ha!" or words to that effect.

I listened in silence, but sought to put on an expression of due appreciation of a humorous sally. For if I had uttered my real feeling, which was that here was a very kind and good wish for Holofernes, but that I could not for my life see anything either jocular or cutting in the words used, I should have made an assured enemy.—Longman's Magazine.

The Opal.

There is an ancient legend that says a woman's living heart was once imprisoned in a milk white stone and the throb of its passion and its pain shone through the half opaque surface and made it dart and flash and flutter with flame color and rose and violet and golden tints. Sometimes it beat high with hope, and the surface was radiant with light; frequently sorrow oppressed it, and its rays were fainter and less glowing. There seems no more beautiful or more fitting association for the lovely opal to have. It almost has life in its center, and no matter how small the stone, if it be of pure origin the colors are as perfect and as varying as in larger specimens.

A Different Condition.

A cynical humor had caught the philosopher when his youngest son inquired:

"Did you ever read Æsop's fables?"

"Yes."

"Things are very different now from what they were when Æsop was alive."

"Very."

"He couldn't get birds and other animals to talk now, could he?"

"No, my boy. The only thing outside of the human race that talks now is money. And it is generally too busy looking after its own affairs to give much good advice."—Detroit Free Press.

Dominican nuns at King William's Town, in Cape Colony, where they have a farm, do their own outdoor work. They plow and hoe, have built their own buildings, do the carpentry and all the blacksmith work, besides teaching the boys and girls in their school.

The Home of Delight.

The "Home of Delight," which has just been opened in Philadelphia, is to be for the enlightenment, uplifting and betterment of the so called "slum" dwellers of Philadelphia. It is a four story brick structure, about 25 feet wide, and the first floor contains the large lecture hall and two game rooms, the latter being equipped with table bagatelle, checkers, lotto and other games. The second story contains the library of 1,000 volumes, and a reading room adjoining. Back of these rooms is the printing room, whence a weekly paper called Our World and Work will be issued in a short time. On the third floor are a committee room and a game room, while the remainder of the house is occupied by the superintendent and his wife.—New York Tribune.

Her Only Friends.

"Mamma," asked the little 4-year-old, "how do you spell 'ginger?'"

"Put away your book, dear. It is time for you to go to bed."

"Papa, how do you"—

"Don't bother me, Katie."

"What does it mean when it says"—

"Didn't you hear your mother?"

Katie threw the book on the floor.

"I don't believe there's anybody that loves me," she burst forth, "'cept grandpa and God. Grandpa, he's in Michigan, an I don't know where God is!"—Exchange.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

The Ladies of the First Baptist Church will give an entertainment Wednesday night in the lecture room at 8 o'clock, after which refreshments will be served. nov 17 2t

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 ly tu th su

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

I offer to Discount any Price Lists for Groceries sent out by any other merchant by giving 5 cents worth more on their dollar off. If you don't believe it call on C. D. Jacobs, 219½ North Front street. oct 6 tf

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Fruits in Their Season.

100 Bbls. No. 1 Baldwin APPLES.
75 Boxes L. L. RAISINS.
100 Bags COCOANUTS.
50 Boxes Mixed NUTS.
10 Bags ONIONS.
10 Bags Fresh POTATOES.
25 Bags Java RICE.
All for sale on close margins.

W. B. COOPER.
226 North Water St.,
nov 15 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Nuts and Canned Goods.

Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts,

CANNED PEACHES,

Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Grapes, Okra and Tomatoes, Beans, Oysters, Beef, &c.

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Provisions, Bagging and Ties.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

oct 25 D&W tf

JUST ARRIVED TO-DAY

AT THE

PALACE BAKERY

Lowney's Candy.

MAILLARD'S CANDY,

FINEST ON EARTH,

Vantine's Japan and Turkey Imported Candy.

Come and try a sample; 300 kinds to select from. nov 6 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

VISIT THE STORE OF

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

No. 9 North Front St.

DURING THIS WEEK AND SEE THE NEW GOODS THEY HAVE OPENED, CONSISTING OF

Stylish Dress Goods, Trimmings, Carpets, Rugs,

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES,

Blankets and Comforters.

The largest Carpet and Window Shade Department in the State.
Special attention paid to making and laying Carpets.
The Best $1.00 Kid Glove in the city. Every pair warranted.

Friday, Our Bargain Day.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns and W. B. Corsets.
Samples sent on application. nov 8 tf

WE HAVE A LINE OF THE ABOVE

CELEBRATED STOVES.

Will guarantee them to be the finest goods on the market. Only porcelain lined ovens made that will stand.

The Heating Stoves are just superb. All we ask is an examination of the goods.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. oct 21 tf

WILMINGTON'S

Big Racket Store

Is having better trade now than ever before in its history, and still our desire is not satisfied. We want your trade and to get it we make extra efforts and are selling lots of our goods very near at what they cost us. Our cash Domestic sale of Sheeting, Bleaching, Sea Island Unbleached continues. Fruit of the Loom at 6⅛c. 1 yard wide Palmer Mills Bleaching at 5⅜c. Lonsdale Bleaching, 1 yard wide, at 9c, worth 12½.

Our special sale of Rugs this week. 36x72 inch Rugs at 89c; beautiful light styles Silk Mcquet Brussels Rugs at 35; large Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, all wool, lovely styles, at $2 00; Smyrna Rugs at 25, 50, 98c, $1 50 up to 5 00 each; large Art Squares 10½ feet by 12 feet, at $4.00; Crumb Cloths at $3.75; large Office Ruggets, 9x9 square feet, very heavy, at $7.50, worth regular $12 00; and many styles of Rugs in remnants of fine Brussels Carpets, all grades, 5 feet long, at 75c a piece.

MATTING—A large lot on hand that we are selling very low. Good Matting, 1 yard wide, at 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22½c up to 35c per yard. If you need a Matting and have a desire to save money, it might be to your interest as well as ours to give ours a look. In Carpets we are closing out this line at a Discount of 20 per cent., and if you need a Carpet we promise the lowest price to begin with, and still 20 per cent. off that for cash only.

Window Shades and Oilcloths. Linolium at 30, 35 and 45c square yard in yard wide patterns.

UNDERWEAR all grades. If you have put off buying your Underclothing we have heavy knit Vests in ribbed, nicely made, at 17c each, better at 25c; heavy Marion Vests at 25 and 40c, better at 50, 75c and $1 00. All styles of Union Suits for children and ladies. Children's from 35 to 50c. Ladies' from 50c to $1 00 per Suit. Small Children's fine all wool Leggins, worth at least 50c, we have 100 pairs to close at 19c Infants' all wool Underwear at 35 and 50c each. Men and Women's Red and White Flannel Underwear from 50c to $1.25 each.

SHOES—We have bought 100 cases of new Shoes to replenish our stock as the price is rapidly advancing. Baby Shoes, 20c; Women's solid Pebble Grain Shoes at 75 and 85c; Button, fine Oil Grain, at $1.00. Ladies' Dongola Patent Tip Shoes, new and fresh goods, at 65c a pair.

We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.,

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

nov 15 tf

A TREMENDOUS STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

Domestics.

Splendid Unbleaching 3c yard.
Yard wide Unbleaching 4c yard.
Heavy for Hot Beds 5c yard.
Turkey Red Table Cloth 20c yard.
75c grade 48c yard.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting 15c yard.
Bleached Pillow Casing 10c yard.
Splendid values in Towels—5, 10, 15 and 19c.
Heavy Canton Flannel 5 and 8c.
Pants Cloth 8, 10, 15 to 50c yard.
Splendid Towelling 5, 8 and 10c.
Mattress Ticking at 5 and 8c.
Feather Ticking 10 and 15c.
Remnants 10 and 12½c; Sheeting 7½c.
Medicated Red and White Flannel 25c.
Checked Homespun 3, 4 and 5c.

Dress Goods.

Beautiful Plaids 5c yard.
40c All-Wool French Serge 29c.
Navy and Blue Serge 18, 29 and 48c.
75c Crepons only 48c.
52 inch All-Wool Flannels 49c.
New line 40c Dress Goods 25c.
15c quality Flannelets 10c.
Apron and Dress Ginghams 5c.
Splendid Flannelet 5c.
All-Wool Shepherd Plaids 29c.
45 inch Silk and Wool Dress Goods 38c.
Plushes and Velvet 25c yard.
Latest styles of Dress Trimmings.
37 inch Changeable Silks 50c.
Plain China Silks 25c.
Fast Colors Calicoes 5c.
Beautiful line of Draperies 12½c.

Cut Prices in Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Notions, &c. Crayon Portraits free when purchases amount to $10, or Framed Water Colored Pictures with $10 and $20 purchases. Ask for Punch Card. Phone 118.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Near Fourth Street Bridge. Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. Write for samples of Dress Goods. nov 8 tf

$400,000 TO LOAN

AT MINIMUM RATES BY THE

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

on approved security. No customer put off for a day if his security is good. Accounts solicited. Unsurpassed facilities in every department of banking. No interest paid on deposits.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. C. COKER, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

oct 19 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 29 tf

For Rent,

THE STORE No. 108 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 1

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.00. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf